

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Illustrated

## REVIEW OF REVIEWS

August  
1901

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



### The Steel Trust and the Strikers

The Editor, in the "Progress of the World"

#### The Recent Great Railway Combinations

By H. T. Newcomb, Editor the *Railway World*

#### Cuba's Industrial Possibilities

By Albert G. Robinson

#### Governor Taft and Our Philippine Policy

By Raymond Patterson

#### A Sketch of John Fiske

By John Graham Brooks

#### A Great Citizen,—James E. Yeatman

#### Mosquitoes as Transmitters of Disease

By Dr. L. O. Howard

#### The Gaelic Revival in Ireland

By Thomas O'Donnell, M.P.

#### The Artist Colony in Darmstadt

By J. Q. Adams

Nearly a Hundred Timely Pictures and Many Other Interesting Topics of the Month.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

Vol. XXIV. No. 139.

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Price 25c. (\$2.50 a Year.)

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EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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PRESIDENT KRÜGER AND THE LATE MRS. KRÜGER AT PRETORIA.

(Mr. Krüger has been in Europe for some months, but Mrs. Krüger remained in the well-known presidential cottage at Pretoria, where she died suddenly of pneumonia on July 20, at the age of sixty-seven, with many relatives surrounding her. She was the mother of sixteen children, and it is said that more than thirty of her sons and grandsons are still fighting in the Boer cause.)

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

VOL. XXIV.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1901.

No. 2.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

July 4, 1901, must always be a notable date in the history of the Philippine Islands, for on that day Judge William H. Taft was inaugurated as the first American civil governor. This was in accordance with an executive order issued by President McKinley on June 21. The Philippine Commission is not superseded, and Judge Taft remains its president. Its functions will be those of a legislative and advisory council. We publish elsewhere a valuable article by Mr. Raymond Patterson, of Washington, who, by the way, was a Yale classmate of Judge Taft, and whose information, not merely as to the man himself but also as to the policy of the United States Government that Judge Taft is to carry out, may be wholly relied upon. In his inaugural address, Judge Taft was able to make a good report of

*The New  
Régime at  
Manila.*



GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR.

(Who sailed on July 4, having turned over his authority to Judge Taft.)



A REAL FOURTH OF JULY AT LAS.  
From the Journal (Minneapolis).

progress toward pacification. He said that of twenty-seven provinces that had been organized, five were to remain for the present under the control of their respective military governors on account of the existence in them of a certain measure of insurrectionary activity. There were sixteen other provinces entirely free from insurrection, in which the commission had not yet found the time to organize a civil administration. The situation as a whole seems to be well in hand, and it is to be worked out in detail province by province. Judge Taft says that the most hopeful sign is the universal desire for education. Meanwhile, some hundreds of American schoolmasters are on their way to aid in the work. It has been decided to give the English and Spanish

languages equal status in the court proceedings, and this has been embodied in an amendment to the judicial code. Important improvements have been made in the government of Manila, and a city charter similar to that of Washington, D. C., has been provided. The policy of extreme leniency and conciliation continues to be followed in the Philippines, even in the face of considerable provocation to greater severity. It is the desire of Judge Taft and his colleagues to allay suspicion and hatred, and to make the Filipinos feel that the American administration is destined to be a salutary one. General Belarmino, who commanded in Albay province, surrendered with about 250 men early in July, following the action of General Cailles, who, on June 24, had surrendered with about 600 men. General Chaffee is now in military command of the Philippines, General MacArthur having sailed for home after the ceremonies on July 4.

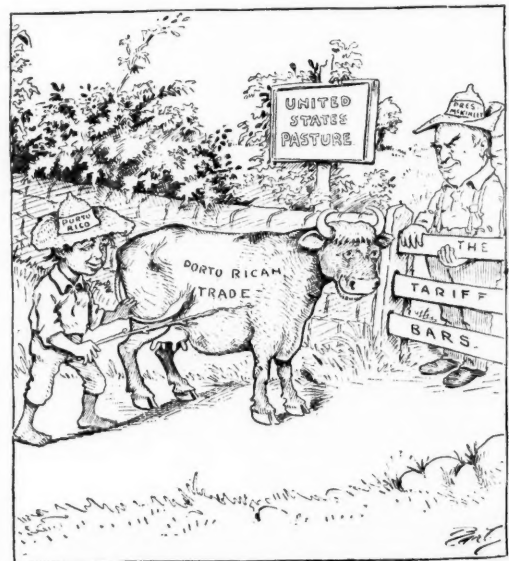
*Havana's  
Health and  
Cuba's Future.*

For the first time since 1781, a period of 120 years, the month of June passed away without a single death from yellow fever in the city of Havana. This item of news illustrates perfectly the serious grounds upon which we have constantly insisted that the United States could not be allowed to sacrifice the substance of things to the shadow. It would be sheer folly to withdraw from Cuba without making sure that the new sanitary régime will be maintained. What the intelligent people of Cuba really want is stable and efficient institutions; and most of them know very well that their only chance to have these blessings lies in the close oversight of the United States. Thus, the conditions imposed by the Platt amendment are now looked upon in Cuba with general satisfaction, and most of the extremists have already become reconciled. General Gomez, on the occasion of his visit to the United States in July, told President McKinley of his satisfaction in the acceptance of the Platt amendment, and did not disguise his belief that annexation must be the ultimate destiny of Cuba. Everybody, however, has accepted the view that Cuba must first assume the responsibility of self-government. The convention at Havana, meanwhile, has been finding it very difficult to agree upon the details of an election law. The Conservatives are afraid of unqualified universal suffrage, under existing conditions of nationality and race. Our navy has been giving theoretical and practical study to the question of the best locations for United States naval stations on the Cuban coast. Toward the eastern end of Cuba it is understood that Guantanamo on the south side, and Nipe Bay on the north, have been

chosen by the Navy Department, while Havana has been selected at the western end, and Cienfuegos on the south coast. Our navy department, by the way, has now purchased the famous floating steel dry dock that Spain bought in England, and that was towed to Havana three years ago. Apropos of the present fortunate freedom of Havana from yellow fever, it is to be noted that the greatest attention has been given by our medical authorities to the theory that yellow fever is propagated by mosquitoes; and a successful warfare against this pestilent insect has been carried on, chiefly by means of petroleum on pools of standing water. On the relation of the mosquito to disease, we present elsewhere a valuable contribution from a high scientific authority, Mr. L. O. Howard, of Washington. Havana has no smallpox at present, and is talking of protecting itself against New York and New Orleans, where smallpox is persistent this year. General Wood has been ill with typhoid, but his convalescence was announced last month.

*End of the  
Porto Rico  
Tariff.*

The special session of the Porto Rico Legislature which was called for July 4 carried out the programme that had been anticipated. Governor Allen's message reviewing the revenue conditions was read, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that Porto Rico is now capable of self-support apart from the special tariff provisions, and asking President McKinley, in pursuance of the terms of the Foraker act, to proclaim free trade.



LETTING DOWN THE BARS.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



It was proposed that this should take effect on July 25, that being a legal holiday in Porto Rico commemorating the arrival of the American expedition three years ago. The appropriations for Porto Rico for the coming year fall a little short of \$2,000,000, and the assured revenue will fully cover the expenditures. Professor Hollander, Treasurer of Porto Rico, arrived in New York on July 15 on vacation, and made a public statement that presented Porto Rican conditions in a very favorable light. Governor Allen left San Juan on July 13 to place the Porto Rican resolution of July 4 officially before Mr. McKinley. Governor Allen feels that he has accomplished the mission that took him to Porto Rico, and he will not return. It is not known who will succeed him, although it has been thought likely that the appointment may fall to Mr. William H. Hunt, who now holds the office of secretary of the island government. It was also rumored last month that Professor Hollander, who has shown such aptitude in dealing with the finances of Porto Rico, would be invited to do some corresponding work in the Philippines. Governor Allen returns to an appreciative commonwealth, and the Republicans of Massachusetts will pay him deference and honor; while the Administration at Washington will also doubtless be glad to utilize his services if an important occasion should offer.

Taking the country at large, the present is decidedly an off year in politics. Next year we shall have the Congressional campaigns and many important State elections. This year only five States elect governors, these being Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Ohio, and Iowa. It is expected that the Republicans will carry four of these States, and that the Democrats will, as usual, carry Virginia. As a rule, the conventions will be held late and the campaigns will be short. By far the most interest will center in the Ohio contest, and there both parties have made their nominations and the campaign has begun. In the Republican convention, held late in June, Senators Hanna and Foraker were the prominent figures, and harmony prevailed throughout. The convention unanimously re-nominated Governor Nash, and indorsed Mr. Foraker for another term in the Senate. The administration of Governor Nash is generally commended, and the contest will be waged upon national rather than State or local questions. The Ohio Democratic convention was held on July 10, and its principal business was the overwhelming repudiation of proposals to reaffirm the Kansas City platform and to express renewed

confidence in William J. Bryan. Last year those propositions furnished the chief rallying-point of the Ohio democracy; this year they could secure only six votes in a body of 950 delegates. And this happened in the face of strenuous injunctions on the part of Mr. Bryan that allegiance to the Kansas City platform should continue to be the test of true democracy. The platform as adopted makes no reference to the recent past of the party, and ignores the silver question. Col. James Kilbourne was nominated for governor by acclamation. He is a Columbus manufacturer, and, like his neighbor and personal friend, Governor Nash, is a man of high character. The platform in several of its provisions bears marks of the strong mind and radical opinions of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland. These provisions have to do with the granting of franchises in cities and the better public supervision and more complete taxation of steam and electric railroads and "public-service" corporations. Both Ohio platforms are against so-called "trusts." The Democratic document says: "We demand the suppression of all trusts and a return to industrial freedom." The Republican platform says: "Combinations which create monopolies and control prices or limit production are an evil which must be met by effective legislation vigorously enforced." The Republicans, however, "recognize the right of both labor and capital to combine when such combinations are wisely administered for the general good." The Democratic platform demands a thorough revision of the tariff, and declares that the protective sys-



**THE DONKEY:** "I've got rider and saddle off at last."  
From the *Leader* (Des Moines).



COLONEL JAMES KILBOURNE.

(Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio.)

tem fosters trusts; while the Republican platform extols the Dingley tariff law and declares that the Republican policy "has made the farmer and laborer more prosperous than ever, and no legislation should be permitted which will imperil the interests of either." The Republican platform, however, comes out strongly in favor of reciprocity treaties. One platform expresses pride in our achievements in the Philippines, and the other denounces the Republican colonial policy. The situation in Ohio is chiefly significant, not for the manner in which issues are drawn between Republicans and Democrats, but rather for the complete elimination of Bryanism from influence in Democratic councils. The same tendency to drop Mr. Bryan is visible in the Democratic party in various other States, while the free-silver issue is apparently as dead in this country as it is in Europe.

More important on many accounts than all the State elections to be held this year is the tremendous contest that will be waged for control of the municipal government of New York City. Whatever excuses or apologies for Tammany Hall a certain

easy-going class of respectable citizens was once accustomed to make, there are few such expressions heard in these days. The Tammany administration is at low ebb in almost every branch of the municipal service, and the sense of the community is one of disgust and abhorrence. Yet Tammany has so marvelous a ramification of power and influence that its opponents must lay aside all differences and unite firmly and in good faith in order to bring the defeat of Tammany within the range of possibilities. The prospect for union is at present very favorable. A somewhat absurd incident of Tammany administration this summer has been the mysterious authorization granted to a private individual to occupy favorite portions of the public parks with chairs for which the public had to pay a rental fee in place of the free benches which had been removed to less desirable locations. The protests of the public took a form so practical that this catch-penny innovation had to be abandoned, especially since the police department declined to incur odium by putting itself at the service of men trying to collect nickels from citizens who refused to pay money for occupying vacant chairs in public parks. A real principle was at stake.

Necessary conditions having been complied with last month, the public library system of New York City will begin at an early day to realize the benefits of Mr. Carnegie's gift of more than \$5,000,000 for sixty-five branch libraries. Work is progressing rapidly upon the great underground rapid-transit railway, and the contractors are some months ahead of schedule time with this stupendous undertaking. From the New York standpoint, one of the most important items of last month's news was the announcement that the late Mr. Jacob Rogers, the well-known locomotive manufacturer, who died on July 2, had left almost the entire amount of his property to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. While the value of his estate is not yet determined, it is supposed that the museum will receive not less than \$5,000,000. The Metropolitan Museum contains the most important art collections to be found in this country; but when compared with the great European collections its inadequacy is painfully apparent. However useful the establishment of sixty-five branch libraries may be to the plain people of the city of New York, this particular gift of Mr. Carnegie's has not much concern for the American people as a whole; but Mr. Rogers' bequest has the highest national significance. New York has become the American center of art influence and study, and the whole country is directly interested in the upbuilding of the Metropolitan

*New York's  
Municipal  
Issues.*

Museum. From small beginnings its collections have within a comparatively short time grown to have a money value of perhaps ten or twelve million dollars. But the museum has had great need—which the Rogers bequest will supply—of a large endowment fund to enable it to take advantage of favorable opportunities for acquisition, and to develop in a systematic fashion.

The leniency of the American policy in the Philippines is in marked contrast with the growing severity of the English policy in South Africa. They have begun to hang men for treason in Cape Colony, and the policy of burning Boer homesteads in the two republics has been carried on relentlessly. The mortality among the women and children in the reconcentrado camps has been at a distressingly high rate. But that the stubborn persistence of the Boers defies all calculation, the further duration of the war would seem almost impossible. On July 11, by a surprise at the village of Reitz, the British came very near capturing President Steyn, who, in his hairbreadth escape, left his effects behind him, including his recent correspondence. Lord Kitchener dis-

covered and made public among other things a certain correspondence between President Steyn and State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal. Reitz took the ground that further resistance was useless, pointing out the privations and sufferings of the Boer troops, their continual surrender in small companies to the English, the gradual exhaustion of the ammunition supply, and the evident uselessness of counting any further upon some form of European intervention. Mr. Steyn, in reply, would not countenance any thought of giving up the struggle, and expressed continued hope that help might come from Europe. Neither Steyn nor Reitz can be accused of any lack of personal courage and tenacity. Both are men of education and great intellectual ability, and both have followed the fortunes of the war with desperate energy ever since it began. Steyn was president of the idyllic little republic of the Orange Free State, over which England did not pretend to have any suzerain authority. His opposition to England has been more determined, if possible, than that of any other leader in the Boer movement. Mr. Reitz was the author, just before the outbreak of the war, of a powerful historical *résumé* of England's



THE SEVEN YOUNGER SONS OF SECRETARY REITZ; FOUR OLDER SONS BEING IN THE BOER ARMY WITH THEIR FATHER.

relations with the South African Dutch. Mr. Reitz, by the way, is the father of a very large family of boys, the four eldest of whom are with him fighting, while seven younger ones are with their mother, presumably at Pretoria. This bit of information accompanies the photograph of the seven younger Reitz boys, which we reproduce at the bottom of the preceding page.

In England, the principal topic, apart from the heat, which has been almost unprecedented there, has been the paralyzed condition of the Liberal party. The Liberal leaders came together rather tamely on July 9 in response to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's demand that they should either approve or repudiate his further leadership of the party in the House of Commons. The result was that they indorsed his leadership, while virtually agreeing to continue their disagreements as to matters of vital policy. Lord Rosebery criticised this action with great frankness. He holds that the South African war once having broken out, there was nothing to do as loyal citizens but to support it until it had reached a successful conclusion. He would have had the Liberals take a large view of the duty and destiny of the British empire, and would have attacked the Conservative ministry on the ground of its bungling and in-



LORD ROSEBERY.



THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

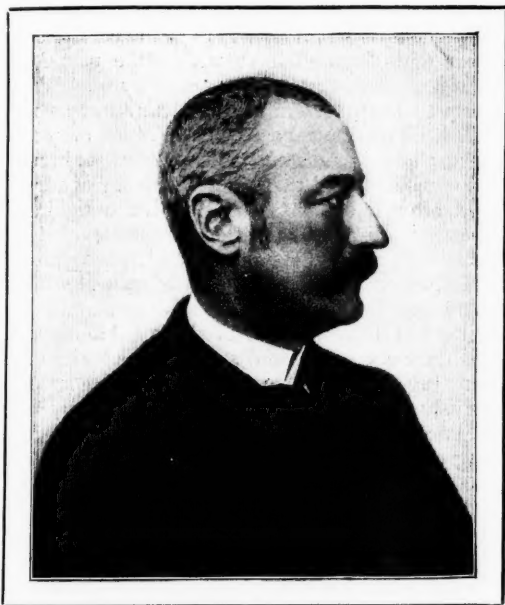
(With her son, the young Duke of Albany, and her daughter, Princess Alice.)

efficient methods, shown—first, in the bad diplomacy that helped to bring on the war, and, second, in the bad management which had made the war so protracted and costly. The good-natured and much-esteemed Campbell-Bannerman has placed himself in a sort of neutral position respecting the South African policy that is not well calculated to afford a rallying-point for a great party. The only formidable and efficient element of opposition to the Conservative party at the present moment is furnished by the Irish Nationalists in Parliament, who are frankly pro-Boer. It is plain enough that there can be no effective revival of the Liberal party until the South African war is a thing of the past and a new set of issues can be taken up. Lord Rosebery's private affairs as well as his political attitude have claimed their share of attention in the English newspapers during the past few weeks. It is reported that he is soon to marry the Duchess of Albany, the widow of Prince Leopold. Lord Rosebery is fifty-three, and has been a widower eleven years. His wife was the only child of Baron Meyer de Rothschild. Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria, married Princess Helena of Waldeck in 1882, and died in 1884, leaving two children, a son and a daughter.



*A Great  
Topic in  
France.*

The present French cabinet, which was expected to survive only through the Exposition period last fall, has disappointed its enemies and surprised its friends. It dates from June 23, 1899, and is, therefore, now well entered upon its third year. The average life of a French ministry has been



PREMIER WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, OF FRANCE.

six months or less. Probably the most important measure for which M. Waldeck-Rousseau's ministry will be remembered in the future is the so-called associations law. This enactment is analogous in many respects to the laws of our States which permit and regulate the establishment of religious, charitable, educational, and other non-commercial societies and organizations, authorizing them to hold property, prescribing the general method of their administration, and setting limits upon the range of their activities. This French act has generally been described as a measure for the expulsion of certain clerical orders of monks and nuns and the confiscation of their great landed properties. In form, however, the law merely sets forth the terms under which associations may lead a local existence in France. There are certain religious orders which have always been within the pale of the law, and there are certain others which, especially in the past twenty years, have grown very rapidly, but which have lacked legal status. Among these, the most important are the Jesuits,

the Assumptionists, the Dominicans, and the Carthusians. The Jesuits, particularly, have been multiplying their educational institutions, and have now a large number of colleges. The influence of these orders, as well as the control of them, has been of a foreign character, and has been so out of sympathy with French republicanism that it has at times lent itself to political plots in league with the enemies of the present régime. Henceforth, religious orders controlled by foreigners will not be allowed to exercise the important functions of landholding and education in France. If there are any matters of essential concern to the community at large which lie within the proper sphere of the state to supervise, one must surely include among them the holding of lands and the carrying on of educational activities. The people of France have felt that the religious orders were attempting to undermine the republic by alienating the young through the influence of schools, and that they were improperly increasing their power by the accumulation of lands held in perpetuity, in connection with the monastic establishments. The associations bill as finally passed is not one of harsh confiscation, and due provision will doubtless be made for all members of the dissolved associations.

*French  
Expansion  
Ideas.*

Through a statement of M. Delcassé, the foreign minister, made in the French Senate, the republic has served notice,—not rudely or in a threatening way, but deftly, yet with frankness,—that the republic is deeply concerned with the future of Morocco. The exact statement was that "France watches with singular interest, which none can dispute with perfect legitimacy, all the passes to Morocco." Rightly or wrongly, the French hold fast to the idea that territorial expansion is a mark of progress, and that France can only keep up with the rest of the world by extending her outside burdens and responsibilities. It will be a very long time before France recovers from her almost morbid sensitiveness on the loss of her prestige and status in Egypt, and it is the evident determination of French public men of all parties to preserve the nominal independence of Morocco until such a time in the future as may render it opportune for the French, on some pretext of keeping order, to send thither an expedition. How to turn an expeditionary movement into a temporary occupation, and how to turn a temporary occupation into a permanent one, the example of England in Egypt has sufficiently indicated, and Russia is setting a like example in Manchuria. There would seem no good reason why France should not be allowed by the gen-

eral consent of Europe to enter upon large schemes of political and economic development in the north of Africa. For this work the French have the requisite ambition, and also the engineering and administrative talent.

The future of Morocco is naturally associated in the minds of European statesmen and diplomatists with the control of the Strait of Gibraltar. By one of the ironies of history, the natural order of things is so reversed that the English own the mighty fortress on the Spanish side of the passage, while the Spaniards own the corresponding "Pillar of Hercules" on the African side,—that is to say, on the extreme northern tip of Morocco. And this African fortress of Ceuta is the best-defended military stronghold in the possession of the Spanish Government. Of late, the English have been constructing docks and carrying out other great improvements at Gibraltar; and the Spaniards have been inclined to take it rather amiss and to mount modern batteries at Algeciras which would command the English docks. All this has led to a revival in Spain of the talk of a cession of Gibraltar by the English to the Spanish in return for Ceuta. At present it is nothing more than talk.



ENGLAND AT THE STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR.—AN ATTITUDE OF PAINFUL SUSPENSE.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The accompanying cartoon, which we reproduce from a very recent number of *Kladderadatsch*, the foremost politico-humorous paper of Germany, represents England in the act of stepping across the strait from Gibraltar to Ceuta, where France and Russia are lurking with a scheme for trapping Mr. Bull. Herr Brandt, the artist, does not make it quite clear what the scheme is; but that, of course, may be supposed to be the secret of the Franco-Russian alliance. Both France and England have within the past few weeks been devoting an immense amount of discussion to the question of naval strategy as relates to the Mediterranean. The French are concluding that it is a mistake to keep their fleet in two main divisions, and that their Channel Squadron might as well be consolidated with the Mediterranean squadron, where their interests center. English experts, on the other hand, have raised an alarm over the defects of their own Mediterranean fleet as tested by rigid modern standards. Rightly considered, there is no possible reason why France and England should be continually discussing their naval armaments as if each were seriously intending to pounce upon the other. No two countries in the world ought to get along more amicably than England and France. But for permanent peace and good will, the English must be a little more generous, and must allow France a larger share in the coveted task of exploiting and developing Africa.

*The Relative Future of Nations.*

As we have pointed out more than once, nothing could be more futile and misleading than the current English talk of dying nations and living nations. The English once had a reputation for steadiness of judgment; but of late they have indulged in many wild generalizations from scanty data. A year or more ago, even the prime minister of England had the curiously bad taste to speak in public about dying nations with unmistakable reference to France and Spain. Just now, because American commerce has been attaining some of that development which it was perfectly obvious years ago to all well-informed observers that it must attain in due time, the English have been publishing almost countless articles forecasting their own swift decline. The truth, of course, is that there are no signs whatever that point to the decline either of England or of France. Neither country was ever before so prosperous or so well assured of a happy future as at the present time. If England's foreign trade should fall off somewhat relatively, there would be ample opportunity for all surplus population in the great English-speaking colonies of Canada, Australia, and South Africa. Moreover, England and

Ireland are not closely tilled; and a gradual rearrangement of the land system, with due encouragement of agricultural science, might within a single generation easily quadruple the agricultural output of the British Islands. Nor is there any ground whatever to assume that the French are upon the rapid road to extinction. It is true that of late their native population has been at a standstill,—that is to say, the births and deaths in a given year are about equal. The deaths, indeed, have been a little more numerous than the births, and the difference has been made up by immigration from Italy and other neighboring countries. But it does not in the least follow, as has been assumed, that some mysterious cause which has checked the growth of French population is to continue uninterrupted until the race disappears.

*Some  
Population  
Data.*

Twenty years hence, totally new economic and social conditions may prevail in France, and the birth rate may once more begin to exceed the death rate by a steadily increasing margin. This is much more likely to happen than the contrary. Perhaps no population in the world is growing as rapidly as the French-Canadian part of Canada, where families of from fifteen to twenty children are not infrequent and the average would seem to be well above ten. Conditions are such in Canada that a large family is a benefit rather than a detriment to the parents. The latest English statistics show that the relative decline of the birth rate in England is now at a higher rate than in France. The average yearly death rate throughout England has declined to 18 per thousand of the population, while the birth rate has fallen to 29. Some twenty-five years ago, the English death rate was 21, and the birth rate 35. Some alarmists in England have jumped to the conclusion that the English birth rate will go on declining until fifty years hence it will be no greater than the death rate. But such predictions have no basis whatsoever. Conditions in the United States are to some extent disguised by the greatness of the volume of immigration. If the old American stock of New England and the other Eastern States of the North had been left without reinforcement from Europe, a more alarming decline of population would be shown than in France. It is very possible, however, that this generation may have been working out conditions under which the world can make greatly increased populations welcome and comfortable a half-century hence. We have just begun to guess at the possibilities of future agriculture. The Italian population grows apace, and the surplus is leaving Italy for the United States,

not so much because Italy is overcrowded as because agricultural and industrial conditions in the southern half of the peninsula and in Sicily are so unfavorable. In two of the smaller countries adjacent to France—namely, Belgium and Switzerland—there is a better organization of economic life, and an equable growth of population without any large overflow. The new Belgian census shows that the population of that small country is now a little more than 6,800,000. Twenty-five years ago, it was about 5,300,000. The rate of gain in the last decade has been a little higher than in the three or four decades preceding. Belgian emigration and immigration have been almost exactly balanced.

*Reassurance  
of Smaller  
Powers.*

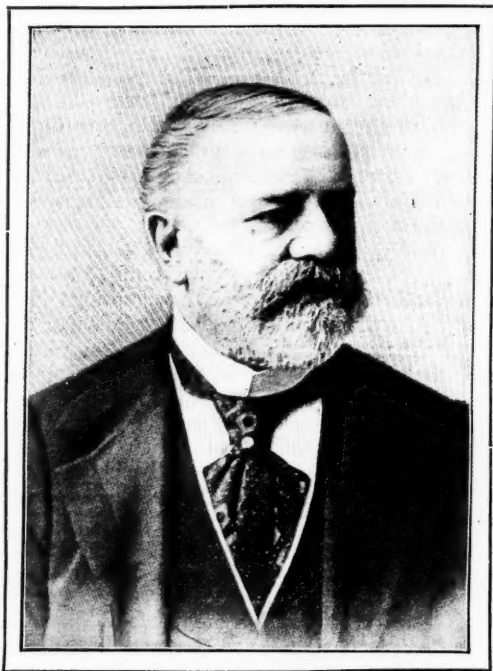
The Spaniards are a hardy and vigorous race, and France should cultivate their friendship on all occasions. It would be the part of a broad statesmanship in France to encourage the republican tendencies of Italy, Belgium, and Spain with a view to the future establishment of a close league, or Latin union, of the French, Spanish, Italian, Swiss, and Belgian republics. Such a league would make for safety, harmony, and peace, and would serve as a useful counterbalance against the two aggressive empires of the present day, these being England and Germany. While profoundly abhorring England's war of extinction against the two South African republics, the small European powers like Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and the Balkan states have, nevertheless, derived for themselves great reassurance from the events of the South African war. Even Spain,—which, with its population of only about 18,000,000, must be ranked among the small countries,—has undoubtedly found a good deal of hope for the future in the circumstances under which she lost Cuba, a hopefulness still further stimulated by the spectacle of the unexpected resisting power of the Boers. The Cuban episode on its military side has been brought freshly to our minds by the visit to this country last month of General Gomez. With a small army, poorly organized, but acting chiefly upon the defensive, avoiding pitched battles, and deliberately playing the game of delay, General Gomez was able to produce a complete state of deadlock against the Spanish army in Cuba of 200,000 regular soldiers, and it was this deadlock which had brought Spain to a position that merely required American armed intervention as a matter of form. No ministry or dynasty in Spain could have surrendered Cuba directly to the insurgents without producing an instant revolution at home. Thus, the action of the United States helped Spain to accept a situation created by the patriots.

*Some Results  
of the  
Boer War.*

The Boers, quite regardless of what the outcome may be, are affording an even more notable object-lesson in showing how small peoples, using modern rifles and fighting irregularly from cover, may checkmate great European armies. Now the Spaniards, remembering the stubbornness and the valor shown by them when their country was invaded in the Napoleonic wars, readily see that they are at least secure in their own country. If Cubans, Boers, and Filipinos could make so much trouble for invading armies, how impossible it would be for one of the great military powers to conquer the Spaniards on their own soil! Thus, the greatest present value of the Boer war to the world at large is the way in which it serves as a warning against war, illustrating as it does the doctrines of M. de Bloch, who says that the old art of warfare has been rendered quite obsolete by the invention of the long-fire, repeating rifle and smokeless powder, by virtue of which a dozen farmer-boys behind a rock or a fallen tree may cut a battalion to pieces before their whereabouts can be located. The Swiss are no longer so much concerned as they were a few years ago by the general growth of militarism in the great countries around them. They are quite confident that they can maintain their independence under almost any circumstances that could well arise. Belgium, Holland, and Denmark,—each of which for reasons of its own has been apprehensive on account of the ambitions of greater neighbors,—are all of them feeling that the independence and neutrality of small powers will be respected at least in the first half of the twentieth century. One of the immediate results of recent object-lessons, particularly the South African one, has been the reduction of the term of compulsory military service in France from three years to two. This tendency to shorten the military term will, of course, become general throughout Europe, with great economic advantage. One of the most important reasons for the large flow of European immigration to this country has been the desire to get away from the universal military system. In a very interesting lecture that M. de Bloch recently delivered in London on the lessons to be derived from the Transvaal war with regard to militarism and army reorganizations, it was declared that military service as required to-day is absurd, and that the sacrifices made on the Continent to support conscription, into which it has even been proposed to drag England, are unnecessary. It was also shown that the theatrical spectacles called maneuvers are in no way related to real warfare. We, of course, found this out in our Santiago expedition and have confirmed it in the Philippines.

*M. de Bloch's  
Views.*

This distinguished Russian authority declared that the results of the Transvaal war were not due to defects in the British army. The most remarkable feature of the war, he observed, was the constant impossibility of determining the enemy's position. He further remarked that the boasted German methods of attack, under similar circumstances, would



M. JEAN DE BLOCH.

(Russian imperial counselor and foremost authority on modern warfare.)

have broken down just as certainly as the English methods broke down at Modder River, at Magersfontein, and at Colenso, where massed frontal attacks in close formation were undertaken and failed utterly, although the British largely outnumbered the Boers. M. de Bloch went on to say that the method which the British ultimately adopted under Lord Roberts in South Africa was wholly different from any that military authorities had previously regarded as correct. To quote Lord Roberts himself, "When I went to South Africa I laid down the rule that the files were not to be closer than six paces when advancing to the attack. That was very soon altered to ten, and then to twenty." M. de Bloch continued to enforce the idea that the first lesson of the South African war was that the essential was invisibility. Guns, lances, and belts had been painted khaki, the British troops had abandoned their showy



uniforms, and the officers had laid aside their swords and carried carbines. M. de Bloch criticised the German army for still maintaining gorgeous uniforms, and declared that at German maneuvers one was amazed at the prodigies performed by the military tailor with cloth, leather, and steel. M. de Bloch's purpose was to show that the English army is not necessarily to be criticised in comparison with the foremost Continental armies, and, on the other hand, that the Boers are not to be extravagantly praised for any exceptional military or personal qualities. His point was that the results in South Africa are wholly due to smokeless powder and long-range, quick-firing rifles, which involve dispersion and invisibility to a degree unheard of formerly, and to the possibility of putting a larger number of cartridges at the disposal of the riflemen. What M. de Bloch undertook to prove in general was that progress in the art of war, of late, has been so great that the new improvements "tend to stultify themselves by producing a deadlock in the realization of the objects of war."

*The Growth of Nationality Sentiment Under the British Flag.* Everything that M. de Bloch said was meant to point out the relative superiority of the attitude of defense.

He noted the fact, evident just now in all parts of the world, that there is a great revival of the sentiment of nationality. Thus, it is not alone the Dutch communities of South Africa that object to being submerged in the sweeping tide of Anglo-Saxondom, but everywhere, even within the lines of established empires, old race elements are awakening to a new era of self-consciousness and self-assertion. The Welsh were never more ardently attached to their own language, literature, and traditions than they are just now; and there can be no doubt of the realization in the early future of their cherished project of a Welsh university. Especially remarkable is the movement in Ireland for the revival of the old national language, the Erse or Gaelic. There are a good many thousands of Irishmen, perhaps several hundred thousand, who can speak the old language, and thousands are now studying it under the encouragement of the Gaelic League. Some weeks ago, a new member of Parliament, Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, arose in his place in the House, and tried the experiment of making a speech in Gaelic. It was decided by the Speaker, Mr. Gully, that no other language but English is now in order in the House of Commons. The incident attracted much attention, however, and apropos of it we publish elsewhere this month a plea for the survival of the Gaelic language from the pen of Mr. O'Donnell himself. On this topic the

reader will find a very amusing interview between Mr. William Archer and the novelist, Mr. George Moore, in the July number of the *Critic*, Mr. Moore having become a most ardent convert to the idea that the Gaelic language must be revived as a vehicle for Irish literature. It will not be strange to find in the proposed new Catholic university of Ireland well-established chairs of the Gaelic language and literature. The old language of the Highlands is not likely to be made the object of a public crusade or propaganda; but even Scotland clings tenaciously to national and racial ideals, and the very terms of Mr. Carnegie's great gift to the Scottish universities, with its purpose to remove pecuniary obstacles from the pathway of aspiring youths seeking to carry on university studies, were so framed as to differentiate Scotland sharply from the rest of the island of Great Britain.

*A Voluntary Empire.* The Canadians and Australians show no tendency to lose their distinctiveness, but, on the contrary, their differentiation is becoming more pronounced; and within the Dominion itself the French-Canadian race cherishes more than ever its own language and customs. The British empire of the future cannot hope to be held together by force, in view of the military developments that are now so favorable to independent movements and defensive operations. Thus, if Canada or Australia desired to cut loose, it would never pay England to try, as Spain tried in Cuba, to hold an unwilling colony by force. By the new census, there are about five million Canadians and about four million Australians. Since it is seriously taxing the resources of the British empire to subdue a mere handful of Boers, it is not conceivable that any attempt would ever be made to oppose by force a Canadian or Australian assertion of independence. Recognition of this fact does not, of course, weaken the British empire, but quite the contrary; because it makes it certain enough that no British policy will be pursued that could harm the great colonies or outrage their sensibilities. Never, indeed, has the British empire been so harmonious and happy in its interior relationships as it seems to be just now; and inasmuch as the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, has had to endure much harsh criticism, it is doing him only bare justice to admit that his comprehension of imperial problems in general has been almost unrivaled in modern English history. Last month, for instance, under his auspices, a notable gathering of British empire leaders assembled at London upon a matter of high interest and consequence, and in a spirit of entire harmony.

*Organizing  
an Imperial  
Court of  
Appeals.*

The crown is obviously the central point in the British empire. Canada and Australia do not admit that the English Parliament has the slightest authority over them directly or indirectly, but they acknowledge their allegiance to the British crown. Appeals from colonial courts have always been taken, not to the House of Lords, which is the high court of appeals for the United Kingdom, but to the sovereign direct, who refers them to the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council. At the time of the discussion of the new constitution for the Australian Commonwealth, last year, the Australians objected to the judicial committee of the privy council as not constituting a tribunal of enough efficiency and dignity to serve as the court for the final decision of questions arising under the interpretation of Australia's new federal constitution. Mr. Chamberlain finally compromised the matter with the Australians by promising to reorganize the judicial committee in such a way as to make it really a great imperial supreme court for the adjudication of matters referred from all the British colonies and dependencies. The conference last month was called in pursuance of Mr. Chamberlain's promise, with representatives from the principal colonies. Thus, Mr. Mills, Canadian minister of justice, represented the Dominion; Justice Hodges was sent from Australia; and Mr. Rose-Innes, attorney-general of Cape Colony,—the most popular public figure in South Africa,—appeared for that troubled portion of the empire, while India and various smaller countries were also represented. Doubtless a plan will have been devised to erect a really distinguished court of appeals, which, when properly housed at London, will have great prestige. It is announced that the King's coronation will occur in June of next year. It is further reported that the royal title is likely to be changed so as to recognize the sovereignty of King Edward over Canada, Australia, and the empire at large. This would seem natural enough, in view of the fact that the British sovereign, although commonly called King or Queen, has, in fact, a wider imperial sway than any other monarch. There are many reasons why Edward should be commonly called Emperor rather than King, and perhaps no very good reasons why he should not.

*The Best Kind  
of Fighting  
Man.*

The enviable position assumed in the South African war by all the volunteer colonial contingents, whether Canadian, Australian, or South African, illustrated exceedingly well M. de Bloch's repeated statement that the old-fashioned European army training does not make the most effective modern sol-

dier. What is needed under new conditions is a large measure of individual initiative; and the colonial volunteers possessed this in a much higher degree than some of the best-drilled regiments of the British army. The regular army of the United States has a high merit by modern tests, largely because of the material from which it has been recruited, and also from the circumstances under which it has been doing frontier service in small and scattered detachments. Our prevailing conditions of life in this country develop an unusual degree of self-reliance in young men, and as a rule the young American learns to use firearms. M. de Bloch points out the fact that the modern rifle and smokeless powder give a wholly new importance and meaning to guerrilla warfare, and that on this account it will be increasingly difficult to bring wars to a decisive conclusion. The natural capacity of Americans for this kind of warfare is so great that no conceivable combination of military powers could successfully invade the United States. These principles, as they come to be generally perceived, must have the most profound bearing upon the early future of military organization and methods in Europe, and they must also be allowed to have their bearing upon our own methods. Mere drilling and old-fashioned tactics, while undoubtedly useful in themselves as a matter of training and discipline, are no longer the things by virtue of which a nation is going to win or lose battles. High spirit, intelligence, vigor, and adaptability in the individual man will count for more than anything else; and it is necessary, first of all, to maintain those ideals of American life and democracy according to which the great object of institutions like ours is to maintain equality of conditions and promote universal education and prosperity. This means true education as the national safeguard.

*Our Proposed  
"Aldershot."*

Secretary Root, whose conduct of the War Department has been so remarkably able and successful, went last month to Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas, with some very interesting plans in view. He was to look over the grounds at Fort Riley in order to decide just what changes might be needed to establish there a great national camping-ground, where the militia of the States could from time to time come into contact with regiments of the regular army, and where drills and maneuvers on the large scale might be practised, and military education advanced. There is already at Fort Riley a cavalry school and an artillery school; and at Fort Leavenworth, about a hundred miles distant, there is an infantry and cavalry school which has within the past twenty years developed into a large military institution,—a

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sort of post-graduate school for young officers who have left West Point. Mr. Root is planning further developments which will be of almost incalculable value to the country. We do not need a large army, but rather a militia system capable of providing a large force on short notice in time of need, with officers thoroughly prepared for their work. Mr. Root's plans are making toward this end. Our military experience of the past three years, while not requiring vast enlistments or armaments, has placed us in a position where the Government and the army feel themselves equal to almost any possible emergency. Thus, we have not at any time in our history been in a more secure position as respects the prospect of continued peace with all nations. There is not a cloud on our horizon line.

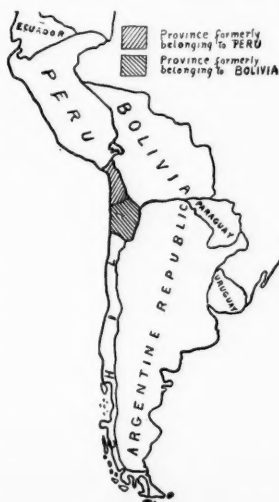
*Arbitration the Only True Solution.* M. de Bloch points out what he considers the demonstrable fact that France and Russia have prepared themselves invincibly for resistance on their own soil, and that logical attack would come from Germany and her allies on the supposition of a great European war. He is by no means sure that feelings of prejudice, passion, and enmity may not even yet precipitate the European conflict, although he does not see how such a struggle between the great military powers could result decisively either way. He holds, in short, that war is becoming more and more impossible, and that arbitration offers the only way out. The protracted discussion of indemnity details among the representatives of the powers at Peking may even yet throw certain phases of the Chinese question into the hands of the Hague tribunal for adjustment. It has been our view from the beginning that the whole Chinese problem subsequent to the necessary relief of the ministers at Peking should have been turned promptly over to the Hague tribunal. The powers have selected men of high standing to represent them on that august board, and it is amply capable of dealing with a great proportion of the questions now pending between nations. The death of ex-President Harrison left a vacancy which Mr. McKinley must fill by appointment, and it is reported that a State judge of high standing may be selected. Mr. Holls, who was secretary of the American delegation at The Hague, has been appointed by two Asiatic governments—namely, Siam and Persia—as a member of the arbitration tribunal. It has a glorious future before it.

is because of the approaching Pan-American Congress to be held at the City of Mexico in October. One of the principal topics set down in the tentative programme for that conference is the arbitration of differences between American republics. The announcement of this topic led to a demand by at least three South American powers that its limits should be exactly defined. Chile, for example, was willing to take up the question of an inter-American arbitration treaty, to apply to the settlement of such differences only as should arise after the treaty was negotiated and signed. But Peru and Bolivia were not willing to have anything to do with the discussion of an arbitration plan, unless its object should be to provide means for the settlement of existing and pending disputes that might threaten peaceful relations, as well as for the adjustment of future differences. All this, of course, is not a mere academic discussion on the part of our South American friends, but a strictly practical affair.

*The Trouble Between Chile and Her Neighbors.*

To quote Mr. Cleveland's famous dictum, "it is a condition, not a theory," that confronts these South American powers, and it is one of primary importance. Chile has been an aggressive and relatively successful power. She is the only South American country that has developed a strong naval force. It is now about eighteen years since Chile, as a result of a successful war against Bolivia and Peru, deprived Bolivia of her maritime provinces and thus cut her off wholly from access to the sea, while also taking from Peru her southernmost coastwise district. When the treaties of peace were signed, however, there was no absolute cession of these provinces. It was merely

agreed that Chile should hold them for ten years,—that is, until 1894,—at which time the inhabitants of the provinces were to determine by vote to which nation they should permanently belong. Naturally, Chile has been reluctant to run the risk of losing possession; and the vote has never been taken. Many Chileans had moved into the provinces in ques-



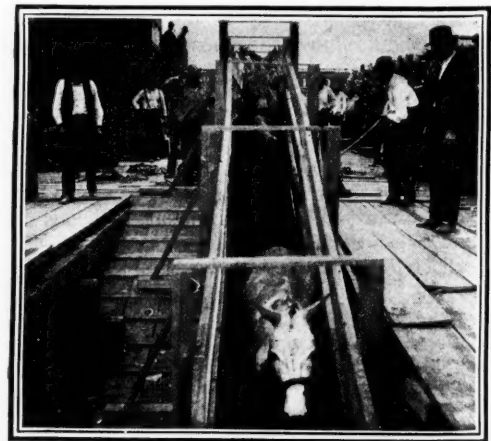
*Arbitration and the Pan-American Conference.* The subject of arbitration is one that has been under greater discussion in the republics of South America in the past few weeks than in Europe or at Peking. This

tion, and the Bolivians and Peruvians held that the Chileans were not entitled to participate in the election. It is not necessary to go further into the details of what has become a highly complicated matter. The main situation is clear enough. Chile is in possession, and has a superior army and navy; and she feels that arbitration could bring her no gain and might bring her some loss. The Peruvians, on the other hand, believe that arbitration would result in their getting back the lost territory. Each side to this controversy has tried to get the United States to adopt its view of the scope of the arbitration plan to be discussed at the City of Mexico. Our Government has declined to commit itself, and prefers to leave it to the conference itself to deal with the question in its own way. At first it was announced that Chile would not under any circumstances attend the conference. Subsequently, however, Chile was reassured and decided to come; whereupon Peru took offense and proposed to stay away and to keep as many of her neighbors at home as possible. There is a good deal of rivalry between the Argentine Republic and Chile. A long Andean frontier separates them, and they have had difficulties in deciding about the ownership of certain valleys. Chile is the most peculiarly shaped of all independent countries. The South American boundary lines, indeed, are far from being scientific, and are likely to undergo more than one readjustment in the future. Since the people of all these republics speak the Spanish language and are of a common origin,—excepting only Brazil, which is Portuguese,—it would seem probable that the future tendency would be toward federation into larger states.

The conference in Mexico next October could not well do anything that would have a direct bearing on the dispute between Chile and Peru, except by consent of both those powers. But there are several useful purposes that this conference may serve, and all the American republics ought to be represented there. The people of the United States have no selfish objects to gain, and their principal desire must be to promote good relations and a friendly feeling all around. It is especially important that the South American people should be under no misapprehension as to the great value to them of the Monroe Doctrine. They made heroic efforts to achieve their independence seventy-five years ago; and at a moment that was very critical for them, the United States came forward and proclaimed itself their champion. Otherwise Spain would have had the coöperation of the great Continental powers in

the attempt to recover control of South America. These republics have everything to gain by cultivating close and friendly relations with the United States. And we must lose no chance to prove this. We hold that the European colonial system should not be reestablished on this side of the Atlantic. But for this position as firmly maintained by the United States, the European powers would undoubtedly attempt to seize South America and cut it up among themselves. It is equally true that the South American republics ought to sympathize wholly with the people of the United States in their desire to keep the proposed isthmian canal under exclusively American auspices and control. All the aspirations of the United States are thoroughly compatible with the best interests of the Latin-American republics, and our citizens should make good use of every opportunity to have the South Americans understand this truth. One of the subjects to be discussed is the improvement of trade conditions in the western hemisphere. It is to be hoped that reciprocity treaties, steamship lines, and all other means may be encouraged for the radical increase of commerce between the United States and South America.

As the South African war has advanced to its later stages, the infantry regiments have become comparatively useless, and the demand for well-mounted troopers has become imperative. Of the English soldiers now in South Africa probably 75,000 out of about 200,000 are operating on horseback. This African campaigning is so hard upon the animals, whether used for mounting troops or for trans-



LOADING MULES AND HORSES AT NEW ORLEANS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.





WHAT AMERICAN HORSES ARE FACING JUST NOW, IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WINTER.  
(British soldiers in the Stromberg mountains during a blizzard.)

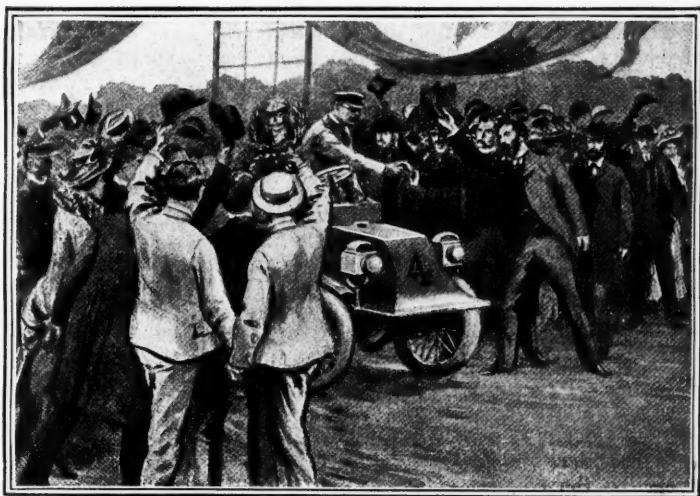
porting supplies, that it has been difficult to supply fresh horses and mules fast enough. The principal recruiting field has been the south-western part of the United States, and the chief point of shipment has been New Orleans. It was reported last month that the United States had already supplied the British army in South Africa with 100,000 horses and mules, and that an additional 50,000 would now have to be purchased. The price has steadily advanced, and England's purchasing agents find the supply scarcely equal to the demand.

*Automobiles and the Horse Market.* A few years ago, the general introduction of the electric trolley system in cities and the prevalent use of bicycles caused a large falling off in the market for horses, which accordingly became very cheap. With one accord the Western stock-raisers dropped horse-breeding as unprofitable, with the consequence that almost before any one could realize it, the supply of good animals had fallen below the demand. This circumstance, together with such incidents as the purchase of horses on a large scale for South Africa, has made horse-raising once more a very profitable industry. Nobody can safely pre-

dict how soon the rapidly increasing use of automobiles for various purposes will affect the horse market somewhat as the trolley car did a few years ago. The present season has witnessed a remarkably rapid increase in the use of self-propelling vehicles in all parts of the United States. In Europe, they are used chiefly for pleasure, and speed seems to be the great object. World-wide interest was attracted, for instance, by the recent automobile race from Paris to Berlin. In this country, high speed is not so much desired in automobiles as sound and practical qualities that will fit a machine for steady use, whether as a family vehicle, a public cab, or a delivery wagon.

*A Successful Airship.*

The French are giving more attention than any other people at present to various kinds of new inventions. Thus, they are developing submarine boats as an adjunct of their navy with great zeal and with entire success; and their latest achievement has been the construction of an airship that could be successfully controlled. M. Santos Dumont, a young man who was born in Brazil, but who has been working in France for some years on the problem of airships, is the envied inventor.



M. FOURNIER WINNING THE RECENT AUTOMOBILE RACE FROM PARIS TO BERLIN.

A year ago a French petroleum refiner offered a prize of 100,000 francs to the first inventor who should be able to start an airship in the St. Cloud neighborhood, circle it three times around the Eiffel Tower, and then return to the starting-point, at an average speed of not less than thirteen miles an hour. The balloon of Santos Dumont is a long cylindrical affair, from which is suspended a slight elongated car containing a four-cylinder motor of sixteen horse-power. In returning from the Eiffel Tower, which he successfully circled on July 13, this inventor met with some mishaps. Doubtless many improvements will have to be made. But there seems no doubt that there has now been invented a mechanism for propelling and steering a balloon irrespective of the direction of the wind.

*A Fair Bargain Between Labor and Capital.* When Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, came to New York last March seeking to avert a threatened strike in the bituminous coal districts of Pennsylvania, he was able to make at least a *prima facie* showing of two things. First, that there were many vexatious anomalies and actual grievances among the Pennsylvania miners in respect to wages, hours, frequency of payments, company stores, methods of weighing and screening coal, etc. And, second, he was able to show that the miners were at last all organized, and that he could fairly claim to speak as their representative. He was not in a threatening mood, or in unseemly haste as to the remedying of the grievances of the anthracite workers, palpable as they were. But he sought to obtain some recognition of the union of the workers as the initial point for future amicable conferences, with a view to the gradual correction of unsuitable conditions and the ultimate establishment of the plan of yearly agreements on wage-scales,—a plan that had been successfully introduced in the principal bituminous coal regions. If Mr. Mitchell had not been able to point confidently to the fact that for the first time in their history the anthracite-coal miners were thoroughly and completely organized, it is hardly to be supposed that he could have made much impression upon the financiers who now dominate the policy of the coal-carrying roads, and who through those roads are in control of the anthracite mines.

*The Men Are Keeping Their Bargain.* The tacit understanding between Mr. Mitchell and the United Mine Workers on the one hand and the capitalists who control the anthracite business on the other was that wages should be maintained for a year by the employers, and peace should be kept and strikes averted by the union. Next

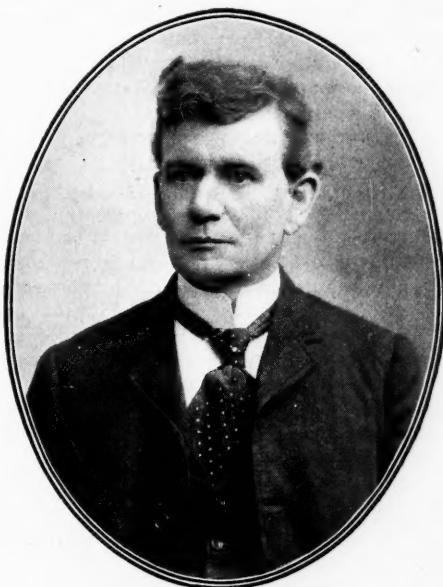
spring, according to this understanding, a more open and direct method of negotiation and conference may be adopted. Last month the firemen employed in connection with the stationary engines at anthracite mines went out on a strike with a pretty clear case of grievances, principally in the nature of excessive hours. They expected to succeed in stopping the engines and thus in bringing mining operations to a standstill. For a few days the strike succeeded in closing many important mines. These firemen, as a rule, are not members of the United Mine Workers, but are a separate body. They had counted upon the passive, though not, of course, upon the active, aid of the United Mine Workers. This, however, they failed to receive; and the strike came to a quick conclusion through the firm opposition to it of Mr. Mitchell and the presidents of the district organizations of the mine workers, who were determined to show regard for the spirit as well as the letter of the understanding that they were to do their best to keep industrial strife out of the anthracite districts during the coming year. This, in our opinion, affords a good illustration of the modern and enlightened way of regulating the relations between labor and capital.

*The Steel Trust and Its Labor Policy.* When the great amalgamation of iron and steel interests was brought about, and the United States Steel Corporation—commonly known as the "Steel Trust"—was formed some months ago, we pointed out in these pages that the general extension of the union principle among the workmen employed in the steel mills of this great corporation would be attempted by labor leaders. But the corporation did not shape its labor policy in that fashion, and so it happens that the country was last month subjected to the disturbance of a great strike. For purposes of operating its works, the steel trust has kept distinct the organization of the chief constituent elements of which it was formed, as, for example, the American Sheet Steel Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, and the American Tin Plate Company. These three great companies had themselves been formed only very recently through the amalgamation of what had been a number of independent companies and firms. Some of the mills belonging to these independent companies and firms had been so-called union mills,—that is to say, had employed and recognized men belonging to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Plate Workers, while others had been non-union mills. In many of the non-union mills, it is asserted, the employed men obtained their places only upon signing an agreement not

to join the union. When the great amalgamations were formed, such as the American Tin Plate Company, it seems to have been thought that labor conditions would be assimilated throughout the properties of each so-called "trust;" and where nearly all of the mills were on the union basis, it was expected that the others would be organized also. But the huge amalgamation of these companies into the existing United States Steel Corporation was brought about before most of them were old enough to have had a single year's experience in dealing with the labor problem. The strike ordered by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association to take effect on July 15 was confined at the beginning to those mills of the United States Steel Corporation that are included in three of its subsidiary companies—namely, Sheet Steel, Steel Hoop, and Tin Plate. The Amalgamated Association officials had met with representative officials of those three companies to agree upon wage-scales for the coming year. They found it possible to agree that the organized workers in the Tin Plate mills should be paid at such and such rates, and were also able to arrange the scales for Sheet Steel and Steel Hoop. President Shaffer and the association officials were, of course, directly representing only those mills that were on the union basis. These, however, seem to have comprised a majority of the mills. When the scales had been agreed upon the representatives of the workmen asked the representatives of the employers to agree that the same wage scales should apply to the mills which were not on the union basis. This was refused by the representatives of capital, and the conference broke up. Thereupon, President Shaffer ordered a strike of Amalgamated Association men employed by the United States Steel Corporation in the three subordinate companies that were engaged in the conference.

*The Issue in the Steel Strike.* The extent of this strike and its outcome could not be foretold as we went to press; nor were the principles at stake entirely clear. The representatives of the employers proceeded to make their statements to the newspapers; and those statements without exception, in so far as they came to our notice, declared that their refusal to accede to President Shaffer's demand was due to their obligation to protect the non-union men in their employ against the tyranny of the association. The newspapers, also, as a general rule, declared that Shaffer had demanded of the steel trust that it discharge its non-union workmen. It was quite generally asserted by the so-called conservative newspapers of New York and other Eastern cities that the employers were asked to undertake a compulsory

unionizing of certain mills against the wishes of the existing body of non-union men. Almost invariably these same newspapers declared that the Amalgamated Association was perfectly free to go into all these mills and unionize them, in so far as the employers were concerned. President Shaffer's explanations were somewhat dif-



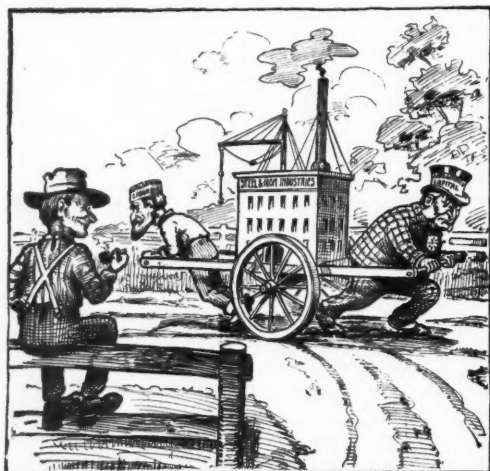
MR. THEODORE J. SHAFFER.

(President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Plate Workers.)

ferent. He sought to convey the idea that the non-union men were absolutely forbidden to join the union. What the employers had already agreed to as a reasonable scale of prices for the iron and steel workers in the union mills ought, said President Shaffer and his colleagues, to be the standard of pay for others engaged in the same work. This, it was believed, would produce a uniformity and harmony of conditions that would make for the avoidance of future trouble. But the really important thing that President Shaffer and his colleagues say that they asked "was that the men be released from the contracts now binding them to belong to no labor organization and be allowed to join the association without being discharged."

*The "Half-and-half" Policy.* It was perfectly obvious, even to the casual looker-on, many weeks ago, that the Amalgamated Association was preparing to urge this point upon the attention of the United States Steel Corporation. The point was vital from the men's point of

view, and sooner or later it was bound to come up. Such questions have to be dealt with as matters of large policy. The details of wage-scales ought, of course, to be left to the officials of the subordinate companies to work out with the representatives of labor; but the fundamental points of principle must in due time be considered by Mr. Morgan and the directors of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Lincoln said of the United States that this country could not permanently live half slave and half free. And some men say that the United States Steel Corporation cannot succeed permanently in its present policy of trying to carry on its mills on the plan of half union and half non-union. In the end, they say, it must be one thing or the other, irrespective of the results of last month's strike. Some of the statements given to the press on the morning of the 15th by the representatives of the companies to the effect that they had merely been protecting their non-union men from the tyranny of the Amalgamated Association were brought into question later in the day when it was discovered that certain non-union men themselves were disposed to join the striking union men and walk out of the mills. It seemed to be the fact—though the truth about such things is not always easy to obtain—that some, at least, of the non-union mills would have been unionized in very short order if the workmen had been allowed to have their own way. Everything in the situation made it hard to believe that there would have been any strike if Mr. Shaffer had allowed time for a more thorough investigation and discussion.



DISINTERESTED OBSERVER: "You fellows would make more headway if you pulled the same way."  
From the *Leader* (Des Moines).

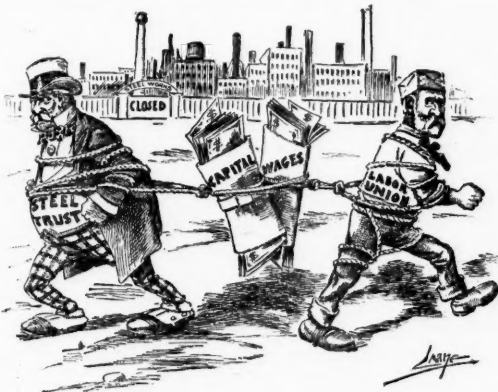
#### An Unjustifiable Strike.

A strike is too extreme a measure to be resorted to, except after every other recourse has failed for the settlement of a serious practical grievance. It is plain, therefore, that Mr. Shaffer was wrong in precipitating a strike. There was no practical grievance whatever. Mr. Shaffer's point was not properly before the conference. The strike was in anticipation of possible future grievances. It was as if one country should make war on another in time of profound peace, on the ground that the other country would not sign a permanent arbitration treaty as anticipatory of possible future disputes. It may, however, turn out that this strike will bring the deeper point at issue sharply and clearly to the attention of the important men like Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who alone are competent to adjust such issues. The strike that was about to be precipitated in the anthracite regions last spring was only averted, it is said, by the interposition of Mr. Morgan. The men were fully and responsibly organized. They had desired conferences with the presidents of the coal-carrying roads. They had sent respectful invitations, and they had not even been accorded the decent courtesy of an answer to their letters. Fortunately, there was a higher court, to which appeal was made with better results. The conference that sat at Pittsburg was perfectly competent to decide upon scales for the organized mills. But the question whether or not those scales should be applicable to the non-union mills was one involving a general policy, and its answer should have been postponed for at least a year. From all we can learn, Mr. Shaffer is a man whose principal fault would seem to be a lack of patience and a disposition to act arbitrarily and precipitately.

What Is to Be the Trust's Permanent Attitude? There is not involved on either side a question of strict right or wrong, but solely a question of what is wise and farsighted in point of policy. In the long run, the United States Steel Corporation is going to deal with organized labor, or it is not. The officials of the Amalgamated Association think that President Schwab of the steel trust hopes and intends to reduce labor throughout all the properties of the corporation to the status of the Carnegie company's works, where, since the defeat of the Amalgamated Association in the memorable Homestead strike of 1892, labor organization has not been permitted. Mr. Schwab's recent testimony before the Industrial Commission at Washington was not reassuring to the unionists. After the struggle of 1892 it would not have been feasible to permit unionism in some of the Carnegie mills and to forbid it in others. The question is, Would it be found permanently



feasible for the United States Steel Corporation to deal with a trade-union year by year in negotiation of wage-scales for the majority of its mills while sternly refusing the men the right to organize in other mills, or to be brought under the terms of the general wage-agreement? In short, the unionists hold that the present attitude of the capitalists is not one of stable equilibrium.



A DOUBLE TIE-UP.—From the Herald (Boston).

To the watchful and suspicious minds of the labor leaders it is settled that the policy of the steel corporation is to be hostile to labor organization, and that unionism is to be crushed out when occasion offers. And certainly the labor organizations, one must admit, have some reason for this belief. It is not to be supposed that the Amalgamated Association would surrender and accept annihilation without making a stubborn fight for existence; and when the issue presents itself in that light the question arises which side is to choose the time for a fight. Mr. Shaffer has thought it better strategy to fight immediately, and we think him disastrously mistaken. Whatever temporary truce may be patched up, however, the labor leaders will declare that there can be only one of two permanent outcomes. Either labor organization must go to the wall completely, while the country looks on at triumphant and unlimited organization of capital, or else the principle must be recognized that labor organization is not only permissible, but a good thing; and that where vast productive capital comes under unified control, labor will have a coextensive organization.

After all, these men argue, it is not labor organization that is on trial at the bar of public opinion in the United States at the present time. The advantages and disadvantages of trade-unionism have been thor-

oughly discussed in all industrial countries for nearly a hundred years. But the monopolistic consolidation of productive capital is a very new phenomenon, and it was not only criticised and inveighed against in the political platforms of both great parties alike in the Presidential campaign of last year, but it is criticised and denounced also in the very latest State platforms, as, for instance, those adopted in Ohio last month. The only wonder was that the enormous steel corporation, with its alleged overcapitalization, could have been formed in an atmosphere of as much good temper and toleration as was shown by public opinion throughout the country. It was believed by many onlookers that the chief promoters of this great corporation would certainly acquaint themselves with the new and inevitable tendencies in the labor situation. Those men have had much to say to the country about a progressive age and wholly new ideas and methods in the organization of capital. They must not forget that in this country the trade-union idea is much more familiar and much less feared than the trust idea; and that everybody had taken it for granted that the big consolidated employers of labor would have to negotiate on fairly equal terms with the big unions.

*The  
Political  
Aspects.*

If, indeed, it must be one thing or the other in the end, it is likely to be "union." A localized employer may be able to fight down organized labor and put his shops or mills on the non-union basis; but it does not seem to us as if an employer on so vast a scale as the United States Steel Corporation could completely stamp out unionism, for the simple reason that the country itself would not endure the stupendous conflict that must necessarily be involved. The men who are in a position to fix the policy of the steel corporation as respects labor can also dictate that of a great part of the railway mileage of the country, and most of the coal-mining, not to mention other industries. It is not, therefore, to be supposed that the various railroad unions and other organizations would look on and see the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Plate Workers defeated in a struggle that really meant life or death for organized labor in general. When strikes occur on a great scale and carry disturbance into widely separated regions, their political aspect has to be taken into account. The party that happens to be in power usually suffers most from labor troubles. Both great parties in this country claim to be the particular friends of organized labor. Mr. Shaffer and his colleagues were evidently relying a good deal last month upon the exigencies of politics.

*Capital,  
Not Labor, is  
Chiefly  
on Trial.*

*Crops and  
Weather.*

It is well within the bounds of truth to say that through the greater part of July there was greater anxiety shown about the weather and its relation to the growing crops than about the theory or practice of trade-unionism and the possible damage to business interests of a protracted steel strike. Early in the season, the crop situation had appeared to be very bright; and it seems that, taking the country at large, the wheat crop has been successfully harvested and is one of the best in our history. But a cold and wet spring had given the corn crop a late start, and its development was dependent upon a proper adjustment of rain and shine in July. Unfortunately, there extended across the country for many days a vast area of intense and persistent heat and drought. In New York and the East, the excessively hot spell began late in June and lasted for about two weeks. Since weather records have been kept, no such spell of extremely hot and dry weather had been known in the early part of summer. The death rate in New York and many other cities was enormously increased by reason of the extreme heat. Tens of thousands of people from the tenement-houses slept night after night in the public parks, while other thousands slept on the Long Island beaches. In the West, the hot spell was still more protracted than in the East, and the thermometer was a good deal higher. While it was certain that the corn crop in Kansas and the Southwest at large had suffered greatly, no accurate estimate could be made of the extent of the damage. One of the most important functions of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the Western States has been to teach the farmers how to make the best of bad years. There are certain comparatively new crops, such as alfalfa, kaffir corn, field peas, and others, that are not so dependent as wheat and corn upon equable and normal conditions of heat and rainfall. The great agricultural West has been so prosperous for some years past that it has accumulated, so to speak, an insurance fund against a bad season or two. It has learned by experience that there must be lean years as well as fat years. It is not probable, therefore, that the prosperity of the West will be seriously affected by the partial failure of this year's crops.

*End of the  
Northern Pacific  
Struggle.*

On July 18, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan announced his plan for making a permanent peace of the armistice declared on May 31 between the two factions attempting to control the Northern Pacific Railroad. The fight for control which had brought on the remarkable panic of May 9, and so uni-

versally unsettled the most important financial movements, had rested under the terms of a memorandum by which the Northern Pacific interests pledged themselves not to take advantage of their new ownership of the Burlington road to the disadvantage of the Union Pacific until Mr. Morgan should have tried his hand at straightening out the tangle. To do this, Mr. Morgan selected five new members for the Northern Pacific directorate, with a view to assuring all the railroads involved that the new owners of the Burlington would not use it to hurt the traffic of the Union Pacific and its allied roads, at the same time leaving sufficient strength in the board to Mr. Hill's Great Northern party to content them. Both sides expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied. In case there is a disagreement in the reconstituted board over matters that involve the conflicting interests of the Harriman group of roads on the one side and the Morgan-Hill group on the other, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is named as referee, and in his absence Mr. A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad,\* will act as substitute. This arrangement promises a true "community of interest" in the management of practically every railroad west of Chicago, except the Atchison, Rock Island, and Missouri Pacific, and will carry an important step further the remarkable movement in concentrating the ownership and management of our transportation routes so thoroughly discussed in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Mr. H. T. Newcomb.

*Affairs at  
Peking.*

Later information caused it to appear that the indemnity question at Peking was by no means so near adjustment as the European and American public had been led to suppose a month or six weeks ago. It was not finally determined just how much China should pay, in what form she should make payment, nor yet by what means she should raise the money. It turned out that the demands of the powers were in excess of the 450,000,000 taels that China had accepted as the maximum. Presumably, the plan of distributing 4-per-cent. bonds to the claimant governments will be adhered to, although there has been much friction over the guarantee question. Finally, it is not yet agreed precisely how much China may increase her duties on foreign imports in order to obtain money with which to pay the foreign claimants. The whole business is a disgrace to Christendom. The final evacuation of Peking is announced for August 14, and extensive preparations have been making for the return of the Chinese imperial government. Our minister, Mr. Conger, sailed from San Francisco for China on July 17, and Commissioner Rockhill is to sail from China

in the near future. It has been rumored that he would return to his former work in connection with the Bureau of American Republics, with special reference to the Pan-American Congress that will meet in October.

*Russia's  
Position.*

Russia's influence in Chinese affairs seems to be steadily increasing. The Russian minister at Peking, M. de Giers, has now been transferred, and M. Paul Lessar has been appointed to take charge of Russian affairs in China. For the most of the time during the past fifteen years he has been counselor of the Russian embassy in London. He is a man of great talent and knowledge, and it is believed that his going to China helps to mark a new epoch in the history of Russia's domination in the far East. Everything indicates Russia's permanent occupation of Manchuria, and of Mongolia also.



M. PAUL LESSAR.

*America's  
Oriental  
Friends.*

The relations of the United States with China are likely to be very friendly in the future, since the Chinese Government recognizes the great moderation that the United States has advocated in the treatment of China by the powers. The Chinese minister to this country, Wu Ting Fang, delivered the Fourth of July oration last month at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, and he spoke with much ability



Courtesy of the *North American*, Philadelphia.

MINISTER WU TING FANG DELIVERING FOURTH OF JULY ORATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

and show of friendly feeling. The Japanese have had an opportunity in the past month to express the peculiar friendliness they feel for the people of the United States, the occasion being the unveiling at Kurihama, on the Japanese coast, of a monument in memory of the landing of Commodore Perry on July 14, 1853. Admiral Rodgers, commanding the United States visiting squadron, was the guest of special honor, and the Viscount Katsura, prime minister of Japan, made a memorable address. Several other speeches were made by Americans and Japanese, in all of which the close relations existing between the two countries were dwelt upon. The subject of the greatest interest to the Japanese this summer is Korea, Japan being extremely jealous of the movements of Russia.

*In Eastern  
Europe.*

The Emperor Francis Joseph has visited Bohemia this summer, and his visit has given rise to the rumor that he will in the near future consent to the establishment of a separate Bohemian parliament at Prague, and that he will be crowned King of Bohemia, thus placing the Czechs on a footing in the empire somewhat similar to that of the Hungarians, and turning the dual monarchy into a triple one. There seems, however, to be no confirmation of this report. There is perpetual unrest in the Balkan states, and the Macedonian

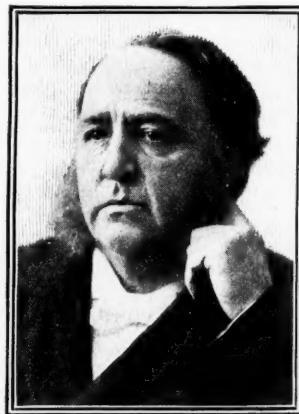
question in one form or another is always under agitation; but last month's news brings nothing of exceptional importance from that part of Europe. The news from Turkey that is most interesting to readers in the United States is that of the payment of practically the full amount by the Turkish Government of the sum that had been recognized as due on account of the destruction of American school property in Armenia. Mr. Straus had succeeded in getting the Sultan personally on several occasions to acknowledge the debt and promise to pay it. Mr. Lloyd Griscom, who was left in charge of our interests at Constantinople when Mr. Straus came home, is said to have made it his practice to call every Saturday at the Sublime Porte to press for payment of the claim. Mr. Griscom lately left Constantinople, having been appointed minister to Persia; and Mr. Leishman, who was transferred from Switzerland to Turkey, seems for some reason to have found a way to get his hand into the Sultan's pocket. The Cretan National Assembly has been asking the protecting European powers to annex Crete to Greece; but the powers have told the Cretans to let well enough alone. Prince George of Greece is administering the affairs of the island, and the connection of Crete with Turkey is now only theoretical.

*Educational  
Notes.*

The gifts to American colleges and universities announced in June were perhaps greater than at any previous commencement season. No exhaustive record of them has been made, but they would probably foot up \$15,000,000. With the one very notable exception of gifts aggregating \$5,000,000 for Washington University, at St. Louis, most of the large gifts have been bestowed upon institutions east of Ohio and north of Maryland. Brown University, as announced by us last month, has received gifts equivalent to \$2,000,000, and Harvard, among other new benefactions, is the recipient of a million dollars from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan toward its scheme of buildings for the medical department. President Hadley announced at the Yale commencement that the bicentennial fund of \$2,000,000 had been completed. The Rev. Dr. Richard C. Hughes has been appointed president of Ripon College. Rev. Charles L. White is chosen president of Colby College. The new head of Andover Theological Seminary is the Rev. Dr. Charles O. Day. At Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus has returned to the presidency of the Armour Institute of Technology. One of the most famous educators and scientists of this country, Prof. Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California, died last month.

*Obituary  
Notes.*

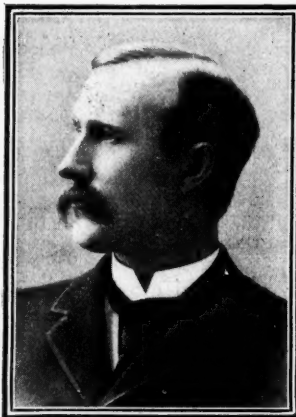
Our obituary record this month contains a larger number of distinguished names than usual. We publish elsewhere an article from the pen of John Graham Brooks on the late John Fiske, and some notes upon James E. Yeatman, the well-known philanthropist of St. Louis. Quite as versatile an author as Mr. Fiske, though not so well known at home, was the late W. J. Stillman, the greater part of whose active life was spent in various capacities in southern and eastern Europe. Charles Nordhoff was another well-known journalist and author, for a long time connected with the New York *Herald*. The Rev. Joseph Cook was at one time the most conspicuous platform speaker in the United States on religious and scientific subjects. General Butterfield, of New York, was a prominent veteran of the Civil War, and Senator Kyle, of South



THE LATE REV. JOSEPH COOK.

Dakota, was a public man of growing usefulness. Adelbert S. Hay, son of the Secretary of State, who had served our Government as consul at Pretoria, returned in safety to this country only to meet death by a sad accident at New Haven while attending the reunion of

his class. Hon. George E. Leighton, of St. Louis, was conspicuous in the sound-money movement. Among Europeans who died last month perhaps the most famous was Prince von Hohenlohe, who had retired not long ago from the chancellorship of the German empire. Mrs. Paul Krüger died at Pretoria.



THE LATE SENATOR KYLE, OF  
SOUTH DAKOTA.



## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From June 19 to July 18, 1901.)

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

June 21.—President McKinley's order establishing civil government in the Philippines and appointing William H. Taft the first governor is promulgated.

June 22.—General Chaffee is appointed military governor of the Philippines, relieving General MacArthur.

June 23.—General Cailles, the Philippine insurgent leader, surrenders with 650 men and 500 rifles; oaths of allegiance to the United States are taken.

June 25.—Ohio Republicans renominate Governor Nash.

July 4.—Civil government is inaugurated in the Philippines; Judge William H. Taft takes the oath of office as the first civil governor; General Chaffee succeeds General MacArthur as military governor....The Porto Rican Assembly unanimously adopts a resolution providing for free trade with the United States and requesting President McKinley to issue his proclamation on July 25.

July 5.—Comptroller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes resigns his office in order to be a candidate for United States Senator from Illinois in 1903.

July 7.—A proclamation by President McKinley opening certain Indian reservations in Oklahoma to settlers on August 6, 1901, is made public.

July 10.—Ohio Democrats nominate James Kilbourne



THE LATE ADELBERT S. HAY.

for governor, adopt the resolutions on franchises, railroads, and corporation taxation advocated by Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, and, by an overwhelming majority, repudiate Bryanism.

July 11.—Governor Herried, of South Dakota, appoints Alfred B. Kittredge to the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Senator Kyle.

July 17.—Postmaster-General Smith issues orders placing restrictions on second-class mail matter.

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

June 19.—The Nicaraguan Government accepts the resignations of the directors of three national colleges and closes the institutions....A bill is introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath for compulsory insurance for employees in private service.

June 20.—The Belgian Chamber passes an anti-gambling bill.

June 21.—Mr. Hoshi Toru, the Japanese statesman, is assassinated.

June 22.—By a majority of 80 votes, the Italian Chamber of Deputies approves of the home policy of the ministry.

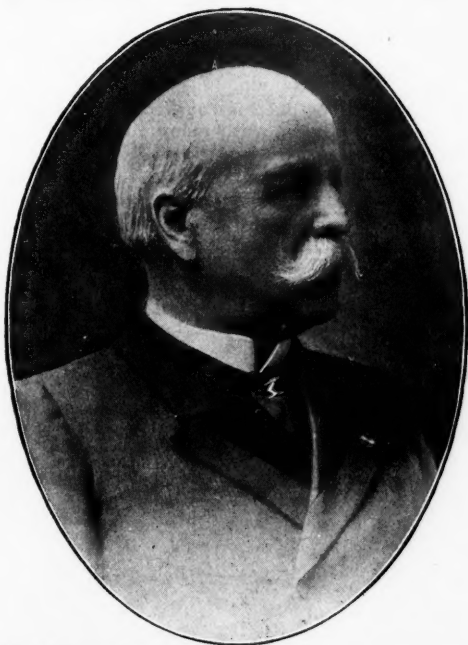


Photo by Fredricks, New York.

THE LATE GEN. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, OF NEW YORK.

June 23.—The management of the State post-offices throughout the Australian Commonwealth is transferred to the federal government.

June 24.—The trial of Count de Lur-Saluces for high treason begins before the French Senate at Paris.

June 25.—Don Jerman Riesco is elected President of Chile.

June 26.—The Count de Lur-Saluces is found guilty by the French Senate of high treason and is sentenced to banishment for five years.

June 28.—The Dutch Cabinet resigns in consequence of the loss of 13 seats in the elections....By a vote of 313 to 249, the French Chamber of Deputies adopts the associations bill....A royal proclamation announces that the coronation of King Edward VII. of Great Britain will take place in June, 1902.

July 5.—The Argentine minister of finance resigns.

July 8.—In the British House of Commons the education bill is attacked by members of both parties.

July 9.—A British Liberal conference adopts a resolution of confidence in the leadership of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

July 16.—The British ministry is defeated, on a question of minor importance, in the House of Lords, by a vote of 41 to 20.

July 17.—The Danish cabinet resigns.

July 18.—Earl Russell is arraigned before the British House of Lords on a charge of bigamy, pleads guilty, and is sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

June 19.—It is announced at Berne that most of the signatory powers, including the United States, have accepted an invitation to confer on a revision of the Geneva Convention....The documents covering the foreign relations of the United States in the war with Spain are published at Washington.

June 22.—The United States addresses a note to Russia on the sugar and petroleum tariff controversy.

June 23.—In consequence of the Russian ambassador's representation, the Sultan of Turkey agrees to send a commission to Macedonia to investigate the situation there and report.

June 26.—The United States receives from the Italian Government a statement that no export duty is paid on Italian sugar.

July 2.—Korea requests Japan to close the Japanese post-offices and withdraw the officials.

July 8.—United States Consul-General Stowe, at Cape Town, resigns.

July 10.—United States Minister Leishman obtains a final settlement of American indemnity claims against Turkey.

July 14.—American and Japanese warships take part in the ceremony of unveiling a monument to Commodore Perry, U.S.N., at Kurihama, Japan.

July 18.—The consul-general of Ecuador at Valparaiso, Chile, is assassinated.

#### THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

June 24.—Japan increases her indemnity demand by about 8,000,000 yen on account of the depreciation of her 4-per-cent. bonds....General Gaselee, the British commander in China, arranges with the Chinese authorities for the administration of the city of Peking until the time of evacuation arrives.

July 1.—The British and Japanese sections of Peking are formally transferred to the Chinese....The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 474 to 71, passes supplementary credits amounting to \$16,000,000 to defray the expenses of the Chinese expedition.

July 4.—An agreement with the commander of the French forces in Pao-ting-fu for the protection of foreigners in Shansi province is made public.

July 10.—Three thousand Chinese imperial troops are defeated by the Allied Villagers' Society at Chichou, 40 miles southeast of Pao-ting-fu.

July 11.—Li Hung Chang orders Gen. Ma Yu-Kun to take reinforcements to Chichou.

July 14.—General Gaselee, commander of the British Indian troops in China, leaves for England.

July 17.—It is announced that Japan has withdrawn her request for an increase of indemnity.

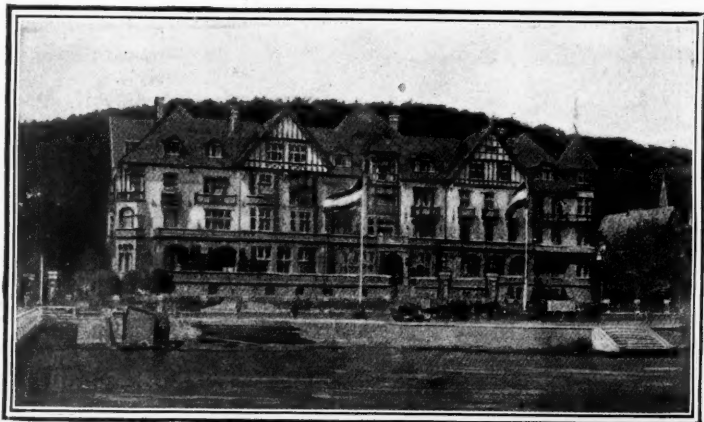
#### MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

June 20.—The Midland Mounted Rifles are overpowered at Waterkloof by the Boers, under Commandant Malan....Acting President Schalk-Burger of the South African Republic, and President Steyn of the Orange Free State, issue a proclamation declaring that "no peace will be made and no conditions accepted by which our independence and national existence or the interests of our colonial brothers shall be the price paid."

June 25.—A large Boer force under Commandants Malan and Smit attack Richmond, in Cape Colony, and keep up the attack until dusk; they retire on the approach of a British column.

July 5.—Lord Methuen is engaged east of Zeerust; he captures 43 Boers, with ammunition, cattle, and wagons.

July 11.—A post of the South African constabulary at Houtkop, northwest of Vereeniging, is attacked by



THE NEW IMPERIAL YACHT CLUB AT KIEL, OPENED BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

the Boers, who are repulsed, the British losing 3 killed and 7 wounded....General Broadwood surprises the town of Reitz, capturing many officials of the Orange Free State; President Steyn narrowly escapes.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

June 19.—A great meeting is held in London to protest against the methods of the Boer war.

June 20.—Emperor William of Germany unveils a monument to the Great Elector of Brandenburg at Kiel.

June 23.—A flood in the Elkhorn River valley, in West Virginia, causes much loss of life and property.

June 25.—The Leipziger Bank, in Germany, fails.

June 27.—The Seventh National Bank, of New York City, fails.

June 28.—The brokerage firm of Henry Marquand & Co., of New York City, fails with heavy liabilities.

June 29.—M. Fournier wins the three-days' automobile race from Paris to Berlin, having covered the 743 miles in 17 hours....The City National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., is closed by order of Comptroller Dawes.

July 1.—The *Moniteur Universel*, of Paris, founded in 1789, and until 1871 the official organ of the French Government, ceases publication....The assessment rolls of New York City show a total valuation of \$3,787,970,873.

July 2.—Intense heat prevails throughout the eastern and central portions of the United States; the official thermometer at Philadelphia shows a temperature of 102.8 degrees; there are more than 200 deaths from the heat in New York City....Cornell wins the 'varsity boat-race on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie.

July 4.—The Kharkof Commercial Bank, of Russia, fails, with a deficit estimated at \$2,550,000.

July 5.—The Henley boat-race for the Grand Challenge Cup is won by Leander, which wins from the University of Pennsylvania by a length in 7:04 4-5.... The Commercial Bank of Ekaterinoslaf, Russia, fails....By the will of the late Jacob S. Rogers, of the Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, N. J., nearly the whole estate, estimated at more than \$5,000,000, is bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

July 6.—The twentieth annual international convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor opens at Cincinnati.

July 9.—The National Educational Association begins its annual session at Detroit.

July 10.—In a collision of trains on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about 100 miles east of Kansas City, 19 persons are killed and many injured.

July 13.—The University of Pennsylvania defeats Dublin University in a boat-race at Killarney.

July 15.—Members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers go on strike.

July 16.—Stationary firemen in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania go on strike, compelling many miners to stop work.

July 17.—The Baldwin-Ziegler arctic exploring expedition sails from Tromsø, Norway.

July 18.—The fifth international convention of the Epworth League is opened at San Francisco.

#### OBITUARY.

June 19.—Ex-Gov. Person C. Cheney, of New Hampshire, 75.

June 21.—Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, of the British navy, 73.

June 22.—James E. Taylor, the well-known artist and illustrator, 61.

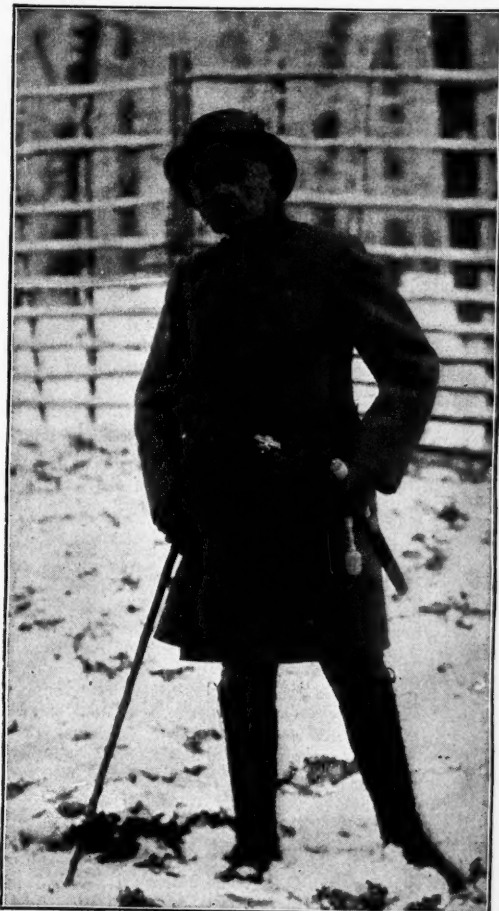
June 23.—Adelbert S. Hay, former United States consul at Pretoria, 25....General von Schweinitz, 68.... Rev. Dr. J. Aspinwall Hodge, of Lincoln University, Pa., 70.

June 24.—Rev. Joseph Cook, a popular lecturer on religious and scientific subjects, 63.

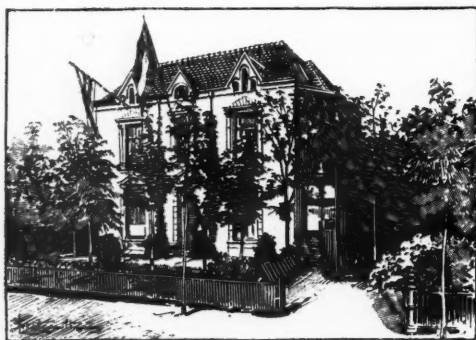
June 25.—Edward W. Hooper, treasurer of Harvard College for nearly a quarter of a century, 60.

June 26.—Joseph Ladue, founder of Dawson City, in the Klondike, 47.

June 28.—Sir Thomas Galt, of Toronto, 86....Theodore Sutton Parvin, founder of the Iowa Masonic Library, 84.



THE LATE PRINCE VON HOHENLOHE, OF GERMANY.  
(From a snap-shot taken while the Prince was on a hunting expedition.)



PRESIDENT KRÜGER'S VILLA "CASA CARA," AT HILVERSUM, IN THE NETHERLANDS.

June 29.—Judge William A. Woods, of the United States Circuit Court of Indiana, 64.

June 30.—Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, a well-known clergyman, of Washington, D. C., 82.

July 1.—United States Senator James Henderson Kyle, of South Dakota, 47.

July 2.—Albert L. Johnson, owner and promoter of many street-railway enterprises, 40.... Jacob S. Rogers, former owner of the Rogers Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., 80.... Rev. Greenough White, until lately a professor in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., 38.... Paul Neumann, a prominent citizen of Hawaii, 68.... Dr. John Curwen, one of the oldest American specialists in mental diseases, 80.

July 4.—John Fiske, author and lecturer, 59 (see page 175).... George E. Leighton, a well-known lawyer and business man of St. Louis, 67.... John E. Tegmeyer, of Baltimore, one of the engineers who laid out the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 80.... Col. Julian Scott, the artist, 55.... Prof. Peter Guthrie Tait, of Edinburgh University, 70.

July 5.—Prince von Hohenlohe, former chancellor of Germany, 82.

July 6.—Prof. Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California, 78.... William James Stillman, newspaper correspondent, author, and archaeologist, 73.... Representative J. William Stokes, of South Carolina.... Prof. Johannes Schmidt, the Indo-German scholar of Berlin University, 58.

July 7.—James E. Yeatman, of St. Louis, well known as a philanthropist, 83 (see page 186).... Pierre Lorillard, of New York, 68.

July 8.—Ashley B. Tower, a successful New York architect, 54.... Frederick D. White, son of the United States ambassador to Germany, 41.

July 9.—Ex-Congressman William H. Stone, of Missouri, 72.... Postmaster John F. B. Earhart, of New Orleans, 61.... Napoleon Le Brun, the architect, 80.

July 10.—Mrs. Martha Patterson, daughter of the late ex-President Johnson and mistress of the White House in the years 1865-69, 73.

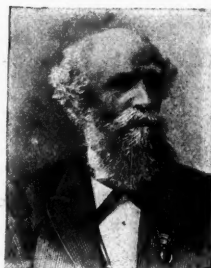
July 12.—Dr. Federico Errazuriz y Echaurren, President of Chile, 51.... Robert Henry Newell ("Orpheus C. Kerr"), 65.... Ex-Gov. Richard R. Hubbard, of Texas, 67.

July 14.—Charles Nordhoff, newspaper writer and author, 71.

July 15.—Rev. Ezra A. Huntington, of Auburn Theological Seminary, 88.

July 17.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield, of New York, 70.... George Warren Wood, D.D., translator of the Bible into Armenian, 87.

July 18.—Horatio J. Sprague, United States consul at Gibraltar for more than fifty years, 78.



THE LATE PROF. JOSEPH LE CONTE.  
(Of California.)

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions have been announced for this month:

SCIENTIFIC.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Denver, August 24-31; the American Chemical Society, at Denver, August 26-27; the Economic Entomologists' Association, at Denver, August 22-23; the Geological Society of America, at Denver, on August 27; the Botanical Society of America, at Denver, August 24-31; the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, at Denver, August 23-24; the American Mathematical Association, at Ithaca, N. Y., August 19-26; the International Congress of Zoölogists, at Berlin, Germany, during the month.

REFORMATORY.—The League of American Municipalities, at Jamestown, N. Y., August 21-24; the National League Improvement Association, at Buffalo, August 12-14; the National Good Government League, at Buffalo, August 15-18; the National Total Abstinence Union, at Hartford, Conn., August 7-10.

PROFESSIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL.—The American Bar

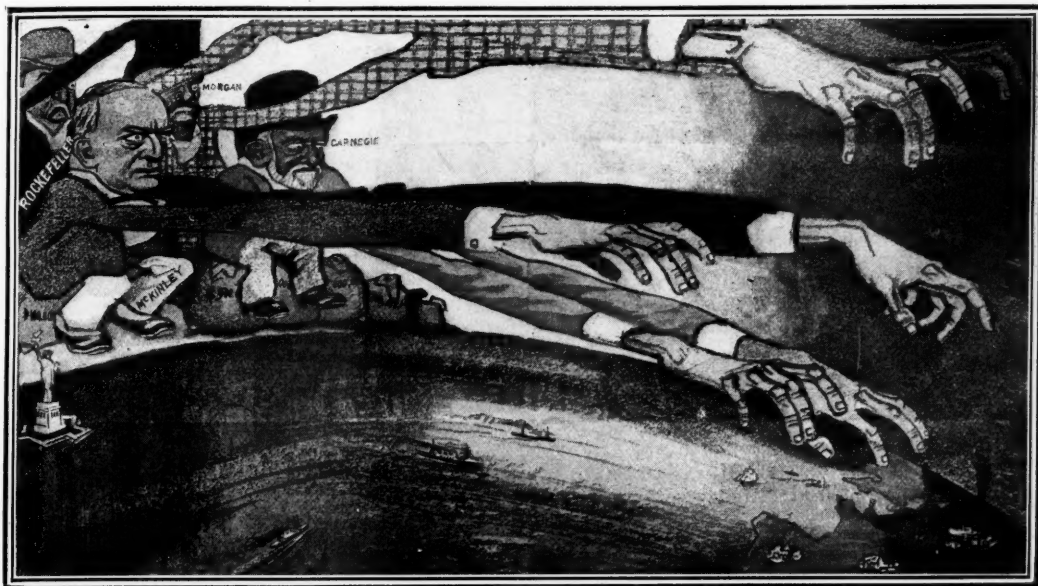
Association, at Denver, August 25-28; the National Shorthand Reporters' Association, at Buffalo, August 15-20; the National Dental Association, at Milwaukee, August 6-10; the National Negro Business League, at Chicago, August 21-23.

PATRIOTIC.—The National Association of the Army of the Philippines, at Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 13; the National Spanish-American War Veterans' Reunion, at Baltimore, Md., on August 12; Daughters of Liberty National Council, at Boston, August 27-28; the Order of Scottish Clans, at Pittsburg, August 20-23.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The National Universalist Association, at Ferry Beach Park, Maine, August 1-12; the Weather Forecasters' convention, at Milwaukee, August 27-29; the American Legion of Honor, at Buffalo, on August 20; the National Fraternal Congress, at Detroit, Mich., August 26-31; the Lincoln Emancipation and Republican Leagues, at Philadelphia, August 22-23.



## CURRENT TOPICS IN CARTOONS.



THE AMERICAN DANGER TO EUROPE.—From *Ull* (Berlin).

MR. J. P. MORGAN'S recent visit to Europe and his return home early last month were somehow provocative of a greater number of cartoons, European as well as American, than has ever appeared at any time before about a man not holding public office or engaged in a political campaign. The European papers, especially those of Germany and Austria, are continuing to take a very serious view of the danger of American competition to the industry of the Old World, as witness the cartoon from *Ull* reproduced on this page. An American cartoonist, on the other hand, seeks to call our attention to the aggressiveness of Germany in plucking the apple

of South American trade under the very nose of the somnolent Uncle Sam.



RIGHT UNDER HIS NOSE.—From the *Times* (Minneapolis).



EASY STREET.

"Let's see; what'll I do with it next?"  
From the *Journal* (New York).



WAR PLASTERS.

UNCLE SAM: "My plaster comes off to-day for good."  
JOHN BULL: "And I am still sticking more on."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

We have collected some very cheerful American cartoons on this page. The first is a reminder of the fact that since the 1st of July American citizens have been relieved from various stamp taxes that were imposed by the war-revenue measure, the most familiar of these being the two-cent stamp on bank checks. The one-cent tax on telegrams and express receipts has also been dispensed with. John Bull meanwhile is pretty well plastered over with war-revenue stamps. The Des



IOWA: "That's our Dave."—From the *Leader* (Des Moines).

Moines *Leader* has a good cartoonist, who finds amusement in the idea that the Hon. David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House, for whom his fellow-citizens in the Hawkeye State have a feeling of affectionate familiarity, should have been hobnobbing with kings and dukes abroad. American public men have been welcomed in England this summer as never before.

In a strong cartoon on the opposite page, Mr. Bush, of the *New York World*, reminds us that John Bull is looking on with some degree of complacency and satisfaction at the spectacle of the struggle between capital and labor in the American steel industry.

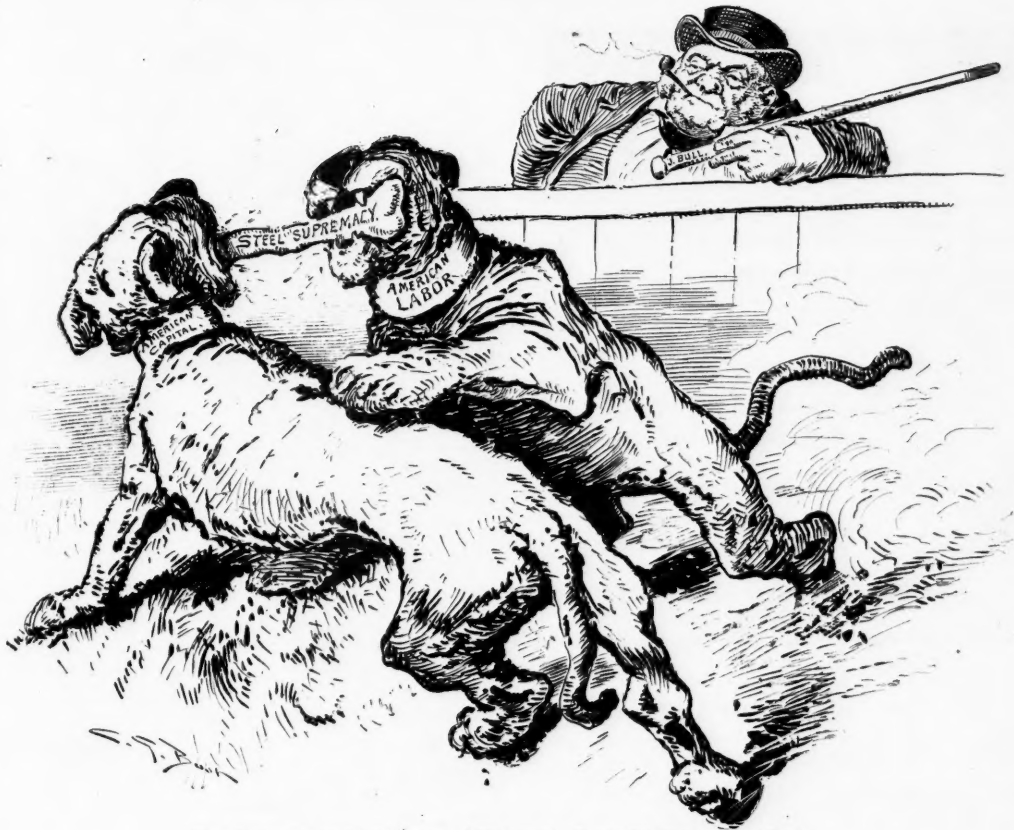


UNCLE SAM: "I don't believe they will come over as long as the watchdog is there."

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis.)



From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



THE INTERESTED SPECTATOR: "Sic 'em!"—From the *World* (New York).



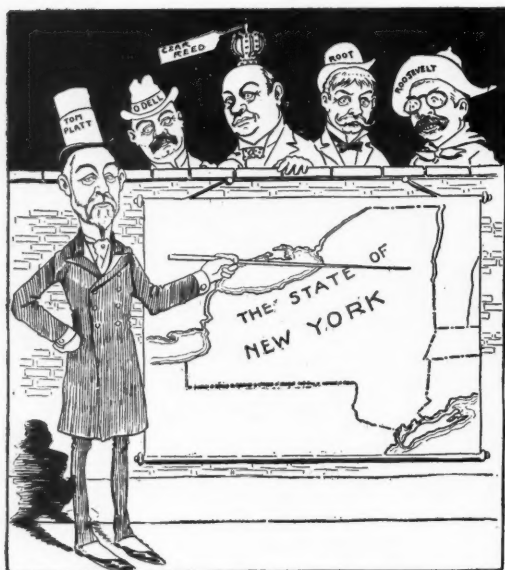
A TEST OF STRENGTH.

"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war."  
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



LABOR'S DISTURBING DEMAND.

"Don't you think you might let me have a wing of that bird?"—From the *North American* (Philadelphia).



SURE THING.

"EASY BOSS" PLATT: "New York will furnish the next President."

ROOSEVELT  
REED  
ODELL  
ROOT } —"I wonder if he means me!"

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

Congressman Babcock, of Wisconsin, has said that the tariff ought to be revised adversely to trusts, and much discussion has followed. Senator Mason, of Il-



A WARM ISSUE.

Joey Babcock's dog is stirring up plenty of excitement, anyway.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



SENATOR MASON IS MOVED TO WRITE AN URGENT NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT.—From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).

linois, is supposed to be disturbed by the candidacy of Comptroller Dawes for his seat. "Bart," of the *Minneapolis Journal*, has been exceptionally amusing and timely in his recent cartoon work, as shown by three of his cartoons on this page.



ANNEXATION.

CUBA: "Don't worry, old fellow. When we get our government well established, we'll annex you."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



HOW LONG?—From the *Veldt*.

The Angel of Peace still knocks in vain at the door of South Africa. Race feeling is further embittered by the new policy in Cape Colony of dealing summarily with Boer sympathizers by court-martial. Several have already been hanged. These methods will not make South Africa a comfortable place for John Bull (see the Zurich cartoon on this page).



BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

BILLPOSTER KITCHENER (to the Cape rebels): "Now, read this new proclamation—it interests you; and remember, it will be carried out!"—From *Ouel* (Cape Town).



THE IMPERIAL FARMYARD.

YORK: "Mustn't let those fowls fly into the next paddock, nohow."—From the *Bulletin* (Sydney).



JOHN BULL IN THE TRANSVAAL: "This house is so uncomfortable, and has cost me so much, and there is not even a chair to sit on."—From *Nebelspatter* (Zurich).



RUSSIA'S GUARANTEE FOR THE CHINESE LOAN.

THE CZAR (to the powers): "I guarantee that my good friend here will pay up promptly."

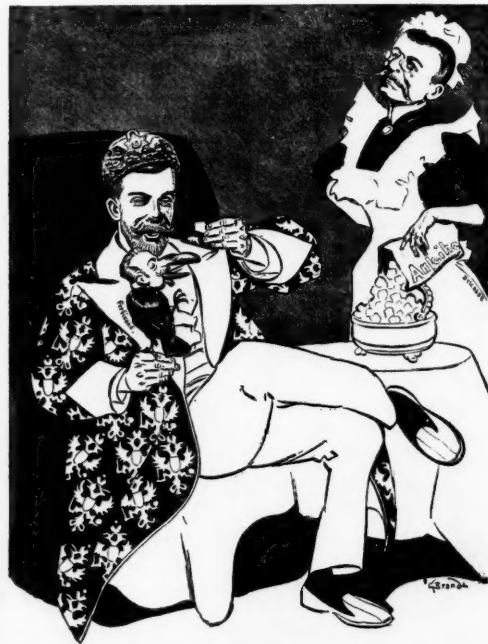
LI HUNG CHANG: "Oh, Confucius! How he's pinching me!"—From the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

The alleged wiliness of the diplomatic methods of Russia forms a staple theme for the cartoonists of all other countries except France. It is evident that Russia's hold upon the Chinese situation grows stronger every day. Meanwhile Russia has been successful of

late in restoring her influence among the small States of Southeastern Europe. She dominates Servia, and she is reported to have gained a fresh hold upon Bulgaria by helping Prince Ferdinand of that little country to obtain a loan from France.



JAPAN URGES CHINA TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER IN MANCHURIA.—From the *Bulletin* (Sydney).



"ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER."

(Russia and France conciliate Bulgaria by the familiar device of a loan.)—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

# THE RECENT GREAT RAILWAY COMBINATIONS.

BY H. T. NEWCOMB.

(Editor *Railway World*.)

THE strong movement toward concentration of industrial control, which has operated within the United States since about the beginning of the year 1899, found expression during the earlier portion of the period mainly in connection with manufacturing enterprises. More recently, however, it has affected the railway industry, and there have been within a few months several very extensive combinations in the latter field. Among the most notable are the acquisition of control of the Baltimore & Ohio system, which, according to the latest data furnished by the statistician to the Interstate Commerce Commission,\* includes 3,608 miles of owned and controlled railway, and of the Long Island, with 419 miles, by the Pennsylvania; that of the Boston & Albany, 394 miles, the Lake Erie & Western, 881 miles, and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, 2,335 miles, by the New York Central & Hudson River; of the Fitchburg, 458 miles, by the Boston & Maine; of the Central of New Jersey, 703 miles, by the Philadelphia & Reading; of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, 968 miles, and the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham, 277 miles, by the St. Louis & San Francisco; of the Mobile & Ohio, 688 miles, by the Southern; of the Southern Pacific, 7,634 miles, by the Union Pacific; and the joint acquisition of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 7,740 miles, by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, which was followed by the purchase of a large interest, if not of actual control, in the Northern Pacific in behalf of the Union Pacific. The Pennsylvania and New York Central & Hudson River have also jointly obtained control of the Chesapeake & Ohio, 1,457 miles, and the Norfolk & Western, 1,551 miles. The absorptions enumerated, not including the apparent transfer of control of the Northern Pacific, the ultimate disposition of which is still uncertain, aggregate 28,655 miles, and include only the more important of those that have taken place within a comparatively recent period. The Interstate Commerce Commission states in its latest

annual report that, "disregarding mere rumors, but taking account of well-authenticated statements, like that asserting a control by the New York Central in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and of the Pennsylvania in the Chesapeake & Ohio,\* there were absorbed between July 1, 1899, and November 1, 1900, 25,311 miles of railway."

The commission's statement probably includes many smaller combinations than those enumerated by the present writer; and as about half of the mileage represented by the absorptions specifically referred to herein has been affected by those occurring after November 1, 1900, it is safe to say, accepting the commission's statement as accurate, that since July 1, 1899, the control of at least 40,000 miles of railway has been transferred to corporations owning other railway lines.

These facts cannot pass without occasioning some comment and inquiry. All public-spirited citizens will ask what the social and economic consequences of this movement are likely to be; they will wish to understand its causes, and to ascertain what further movement in the same direction is reasonably to be anticipated.

The history of railway development shows that a strong tendency toward consolidation in some form has always been a marked characteristic of that industry. None of the great railway systems was constructed by a single corporation or by persons working in a common interest or according to a single plan. The railways of the United States have mainly been constructed as short, detached lines, and these have been welded into systems by gradual processes of combination worked out slowly, in the face of popular prejudice, and over legislative obstacles, by persons who, though usually greatly in advance of their contemporaries in economic perception, have rarely seen how far the movements in which they have participated must finally lead.

The following statement shows, subject to limitations that will be explained, how the process of concentrating railway control has progressed.

\*The mileage figures throughout this article are from the same authority, and hence are those of June 30, 1899, the date shown in the latest report so far published. Though later data might have been procured, there is no equally reliable general authority, and definiteness seemed to be best served by referring to information of recognized accuracy.

\*The commission is slightly in error here. The control of the Chesapeake & Ohio is held jointly by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railways, the holdings of the New York Central being the more extensive.

ITEMS.	OPERATED MILEAGE.					
	Over 1,000 miles.	600 to 1,000 miles.	400 to 600 miles.	250 to 400 miles.	Under 250 miles.	Total.
1867.						
Number of corporations.....	1	3	7	11	72	94
Aggregate mileage.....	1,152	2,252	3,440	3,189	7,183	17,216
Per cent. of total mileage.....	6.69	13.08	19.98	18.52	41.73	100.00
1882.						
Number of corporations.....	19	14	20	48	400	501
Aggregate mileage.....	35,950	11,179	9,807	15,720	24,814	97,470
Per cent. of total mileage.....	36.88	11.47	10.06	16.13	25.46	100.00
1892.						
Number of corporations.....	43	24	24	40	871	1,002
*Aggregate mileage.....	99,232	18,052	12,307	12,796	29,115	171,502
Per cent. of total mileage.....	57.86	10.53	7.17	7.46	16.98	100.00
1899.						
Number of corporations.....	44	24	24	43	1,071	1,206
*Aggregate mileage.....	109,405	18,898	12,058	13,206	36,082	189,649
Per cent. of total mileage.....	57.69	9.96	6.36	6.96	19.03	100.00

\* Includes some mileage located in Canada but operated by corporations whose lines are principally in the United States.

TABLE SHOWING THE TENDENCY TOWARD CONCENTRATION OF RAILWAY MILEAGE.

The data in the foregoing statement for 1892 and 1899 are from the statistics compiled for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and include all railways reporting to the commission; those for 1867 and 1882 were compiled by the present writer, whose facilities permitted the inclusion of but 46.61 per cent. of the total railway mileage of the country for 1867, and of but 89.44 per cent. for 1882. It is believed that the complete data for those years would increase the proportions shown in the classes of smaller mileage. The foregoing statement, however, fails to show the full intensity of the movement toward centralized railway control, particularly for recent years, because it does not take cognizance of intercorporate contracts which do not affect operation, or of those practical consolidations which are effected by purchases of the control of different companies by the same individual or group of individuals. Both of these arrangements have become relatively more common than formerly, and the latter frequently takes place without being given formal and public, legal or contractual, expression. Thus, the forty-four companies indicated in the foregoing statement as each having operated 1,000 miles or more of railway in 1899 include the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad as separate companies, although, so far as the traveling and shipping public is concerned, they constitute essentially a single concern. Their absolute unity of interest is shown by the fact that though they have separate boards of directors,

nine of the thirteen directors of the Pennsylvania Company and eight of the thirteen directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis are directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Numerous similar corrections would be necessary to make clear the degree of concentration of railway control even up to June 30, 1899. For example, the table regards as separate corporations the New York Central & Hudson River, the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, which really make up a single system. If the attempt was to bring the list up to date, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis would have to be added. There are also other corporations that were controlled in 1899 by the Pennsylvania and New York Central companies which appear in other mileage groups. The following table presents an attempt to indicate the effect of their representation and that of the properties subsequently acquired, none of which, under present conditions and methods, would appear, even in a subsequent report, as consolidated with those companies in each class and upon the totals. For convenience, the Norfolk & Western has been regarded as a Pennsylvania property, and the Chesapeake & Ohio as belonging to the New York Central.

The obvious difficulty of the foregoing will excuse minor errors of detail, especially if, as the writer believes, they are all on the side of an understatement of the effect of the modifications proposed. To those familiar with the extent in which single interests now dominate properties



ITEMS.	All railways, as shown in report of statistician to Interstate Commerce Commission.	Pennsylvania lines included in foregoing.	New York Central lines included in foregoing.	Result of transferring Pennsylvania and New York Central lines to "1,000 miles and over" class.
<b>1,000 miles and over.</b>				
Number of corporations.....	44	5	5	36
Aggregate mileage.....	109,405	9,049	8,828	118,794
Per cent. of total mileage.....	57.69	59.06	73.91	62.64
<b>600 to 1,000 miles.</b>				
Number of corporations.....	24	3	1	20
Aggregate mileage.....	18,898	2,241	718	15,939
Per cent. of total mileage.....	9.96	14.63	6.01	8.40
<b>400 to 600 miles.</b>				
Number of corporations.....	24	2	1	21
Aggregate mileage.....	12,058	1,014	533	10,511
Per cent. of total mileage.....	6.36	6.62	4.46	5.54
<b>250 to 400 miles.</b>				
Number of corporations.....	43	5	3	35
Aggregate mileage.....	13,206	1,672	1,015	10,519
Per cent. of total mileage.....	6.96	10.91	8.50	5.55
<b>Under 250 miles.</b>				
Number of corporations.....	1,071	24	13	1,034
Aggregate mileage.....	36,082	1,346	850	33,886
Per cent. of total mileage.....	19.03	8.78	7.12	17.87
<b>Total.—Number of corporations.....</b>				
Aggregate mileage.....	1,206	39	23	1,146
Per cent. of total mileage.....	189,649	15,322	11,944	189,649
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

A TABLE SHOWING THE RESULTS OF TRANSFERRING VARIOUS LINES REALLY CONTROLLED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CENTRAL TO THE "1,000 MILES AND OVER" CLASS.

that maintain wholly separate operating organizations, and often even legally independent corporate existences, the fact that merely correcting the table for two systems raises the percentage of railway mileage in the class of corporations controlling over 1,000 miles each from 57.69 to 62.64 is very significant.

Further evidence of the situation so far attained as the result of the progress toward railway systematization is afforded by a study of the composition of the boards of directors of the corporations appearing in the Interstate Commerce Commission's list as operating over 1,000 miles of line. There are forty-four of these companies, and, omitting the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, the securities of which are entirely owned by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, which elects its entire board, their boards of directors have 545 members. Only 370 men, however, fill these positions. Two hundred and eighty-six of them serve in but one of the forty-three boards; 41 serve in two; 17, in three; 15, in four; 5, in five; 3, in six; 1, in seven; and 2, in eight.\* Very many of these directors are also members of the boards of companies not appearing in the

1,000-mile list. To take a by no means extreme instance; it appears that of the twelve members of the board of directors of the Missouri Pacific all but one are members of the boards of other companies, which operate at least 1,000 miles of line. The companies in this class which they assist in managing, and the mileage of each, appear in the following table:

Name of road.	Number of directors.	Number of directors who are also in the Missouri Pacific board.	Miles operated and controlled.
Denver & Rio Grande..	9	1	1,655
Illinois Central.....	13	1	4,648
Oregon Short Line.....	15	1	1,438
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....	12	7	1,799
Texas & Pacific.....	17	9	1,482
Union Pacific.....	15	2	3,177
Wabash.....	13	3	2,321
Total.....	94	24	16,530

RAILROAD DIRECTORS WITH MANIFOLD DUTIES.

Though the Missouri Pacific directors obviously do not constitute a majority in the board of any of the lines shown, except those of the St. Louis,

\*These data relate to January 1, 1901.

Iron Mountain & Southern and of the Texas & Pacific, the fact that there is such a means of communication between these corporations cannot be unimportant. The reader must not infer, however, that this very obvious connection is the only manner in which one railway corporation controls another. It is not at all necessary that the person selected to represent one corporation or interest in the board of directors of a particular railway should also be a director of the controlling line, though at times this may be very convenient. One or more Missouri Pacific directors also serve in the boards of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Chicago & Alton, Central of New Jersey, International & Great Northern, St. Louis Southwestern, Little Rock & Fort Smith, Galveston, Houston & Henderson, Sedalia, Warsaw & Southwestern, Syracuse, Binghamton & New York, Kansas City Southern, and a large number of the smaller railways of the country.

The result so far achieved by the process under discussion is far short of the elimination of inter-railway rivalries. The railways have been formed into great systems, but no one of them wholly dominates in an extensive region. Any effort to group the different lines according to the interests controlling them must be, in a measure, unsatisfactory; for the great controlling interests frequently mingle in the same properties, while alliances that are effective in one section do not necessarily hold good in other regions. Generally speaking, however, it is true that a large portion of the railway mileage of the United States is now effectively dominated by a few compact groups of financiers and railway managers. The following summary is believed to be as correct as the circumstances permit:

## VANDERBILT SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Boston & Albany.....	394
New York Central & Hudson River.....	3,092
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	920
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.....	1,594
Michigan Central.....	1,058
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	533
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	2,335
Lake Erie & Western.....	881
Chicago & Northwestern.....	8,048
Total.....	19,455

## PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	4,763
Baltimore & Ohio.....	2,686
Long Island.....	419
Western, New York & Pennsylvania.....	643
Pennsylvania Company.....	1,368
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	1,509
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.....	922
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus.....	205
Grand Rapids & Indiana.....	584
Terre Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia).....	613
Total.....	13,772

## MORGAN SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Central of New Jersey.....	703
Philadelphia & Reading.....	1,431
Lehigh Valley.....	1,363
Southern Railway.....	6,479
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific.....	338
Mobile & Ohio.....	688
Central of Georgia.....	703
Total.....	11,735

## MORGAN-HILL SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Erie.....	2,410
Great Northern.....	5,258
Northern Pacific.....	5,050
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	7,740
Total.....	20,458

## HARRIMAN SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Illinois Central.....	4,648
Chicago & Alton.....	844
Union Pacific.....	3,177
Southern Pacific.....	7,634
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.....	1,059
Oregon Short Line.....	1,438
Total.....	18,800

## GOULD SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Wabash.....	2,321
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	247
Missouri Pacific.....	3,594
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....	1,709
St. Louis Southwestern.....	1,280
Texas & Pacific.....	1,492
International & Great Northern.....	825
Denver & Rio Grande.....	1,655
Rio Grande Western.....	582
Total.....	13,795

## CONTROLLED JOINTLY BY PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CENTRAL.

	Miles.
Norfolk & Western.....	1,551
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	1,457
Total.....	3,008

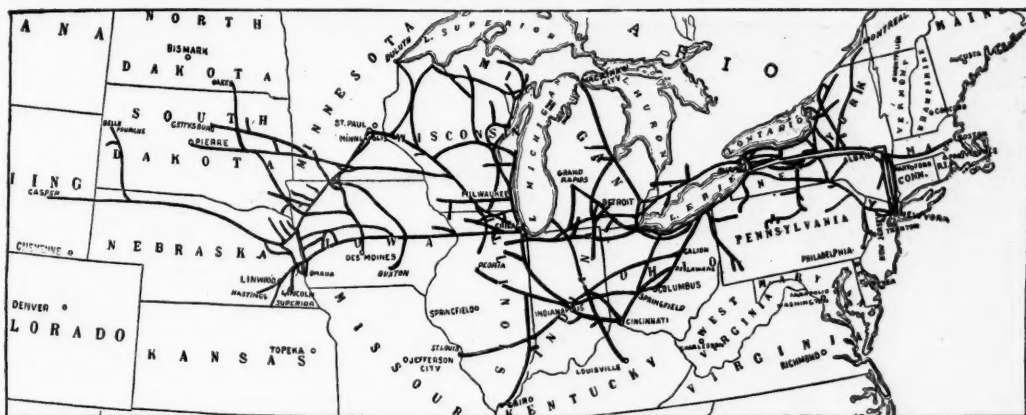
## BELMONT SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Louisville & Nashville.....	3,158
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.....	1,189
Total.....	4,347

## SEPARATE LINES (THE MORE IMPORTANT).

	Miles.
Boston & Maine.....	3,338
New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	2,047
Seaboard Air Line.....	2,379
Atlantic Coast Line.....	2,069
Plant system.....	2,207
Père Marquette.....	1,802
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	6,340
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	3,739
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.....	7,481
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	2,887
Colorado & Southern.....	1,142
Total.....	35,461

Any one at all familiar with railway finance will observe at once that absolute ownership is not the basis of the foregoing classification.



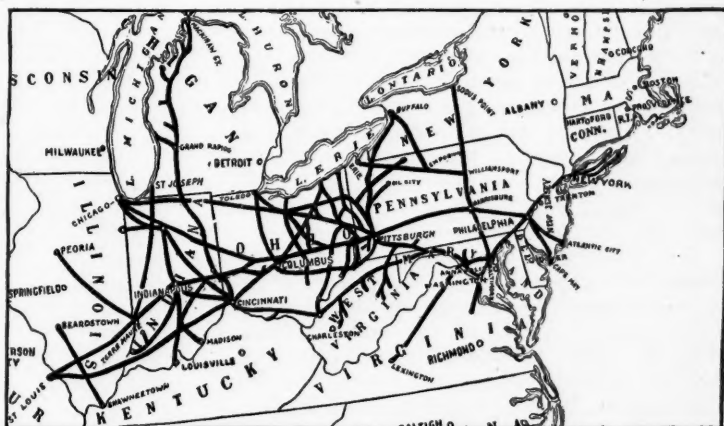
THE LINES OF THE VANDERBILT SYSTEM.

Thus, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western is put down as a Vanderbilt property, as it apparently is for operating purposes, although it is well known that a majority of stock is not held by the Vanderbilt family or those who usually act with it. Similarly, Northern Pacific and Burlington are put in the Morgan-Hill system, although it is doubtful where the actual voting control of the former now lies, and its possession might, under conceivable conditions, largely influence the disposition of the Burlington. Yet, circumstances indicate that although the securities of the Northern Pacific, recently purchased, may be retained by the Union Pacific interests, the operating control of that property will remain in the hands of those who have recently exercised it. It is most significant, however, that a reasonably satisfactory classification, according to the interests in control, shows that 105,370 miles of railway are distributed in eight groups, while the addition of eleven separate lines raises the total to 140,831 miles. Thus, 74.40 per cent. of the railway mileage of the United States is controlled by nineteen groups of investors, while between individual members of these groups, and sometimes even between entire groups, there are numerous minor alliances and well-recognized understandings.

Thus far has the process of centralizing railway control progressed in the United States up to the present time. What is the nature

of the forces which have produced this result; how far is the process likely to go; and what have been, and are hereafter likely to be, the social and economic consequences of such concentration?

The early railways constructed in the United States were short lines, much like the interurban trolley lines that are now becoming familiar to nearly every one who resides east of the Missouri River, though the former were not nearly as well constructed as the latter, nor was their equipment as costly or comfortable. The consolidation of such of these short lines as could be formed into through routes early became an economic necessity. Thus the main line of the New York Central, from Albany to Buffalo, is composed of ten lines which were united in 1853, while the line down the Hudson, from Troy to New York, was added in 1869, after it had been independently operated for eighteen years. The



THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM.



Photo by Davis &amp; Sanford.

MR. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT.

services demanded by the public could not have been satisfactorily performed, or at a reasonable cost, had these lines remained separate. Later the Vanderbilt family, which has remained in control of the New York Central for three generations, acquired the control of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and it has been operated in harmony with the New York Central, making a through line to Chicago, for many years, although formal control has only recently passed to the New York Central corporation. The public appears to have learned that its interests are served by these consolidations of connecting lines, and, believing that they promote the efficiency of the facilities concerned, accords them its general approval. The only serious opposition comes from railway men themselves, those who serve one line being always unwilling to permit a rival to absorb a line which connects with both at a common terminus.

The public attitude toward consolidation among lines which connect the same regions, or which connect different supplying regions with a common market, is quite different. Here the public is swayed by the strong prejudice in favor of anything to which the term "competition" can be applied, and it thinks it sees in the existence of rival lines a guarantee against excessive charges, the efficiency of which,

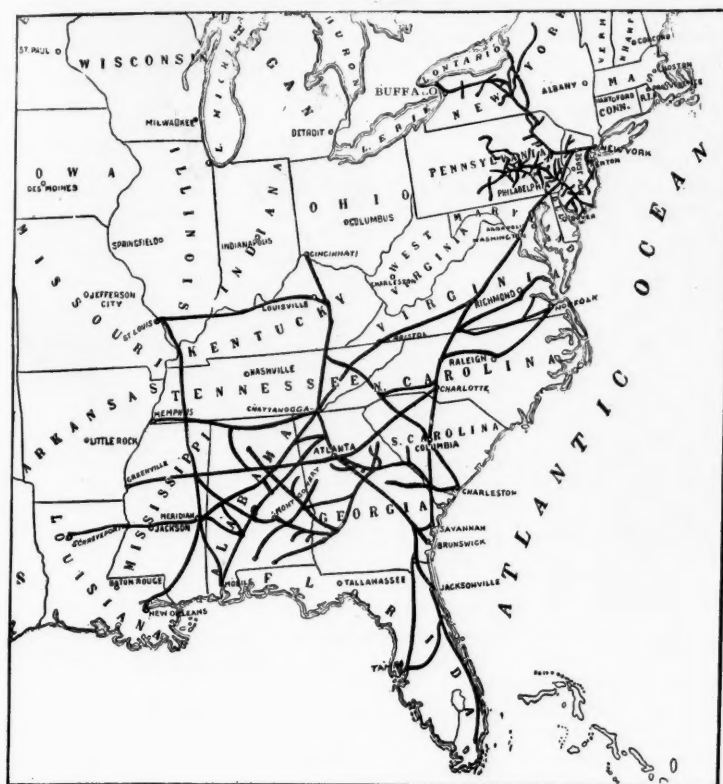
in the public view, is not diminished by the facts, now well established, that the existence of such lines often indicates a wasteful and unnecessary permanent investment of capital, while their maintenance of an active rivalry for traffic entails wasteful methods of operation, large expenditures for purposes not connected with efficiency of service, and discrimination against intermediate points, if not against many classes of patrons. Yet in the face of popular prejudice, and overcoming many legislative obstacles, the work of combining so-called "competing" lines has proceeded without substantial interruption. The addition of the New York & Harlem Railroad to the New York Central in 1873 was an example of this kind, as was the later acquisition in the same interest of the Michigan Central; Canada Southern; New York, Chicago, & St. Louis; West Shore; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg; and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. The purpose of this form of combination is to promote the efficiency of the railway facilities by securing harmonious operative and administrative methods, to obviate the otherwise unnecessary expenditures entailed by competition, and to protect local trade and traffic from unjust discrimination in favor of points served by two or more railways. This process of combination was proceeding naturally, and with neither undue speed nor undesirable sluggishness, when,



A. J. CASSATT.

(President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.)





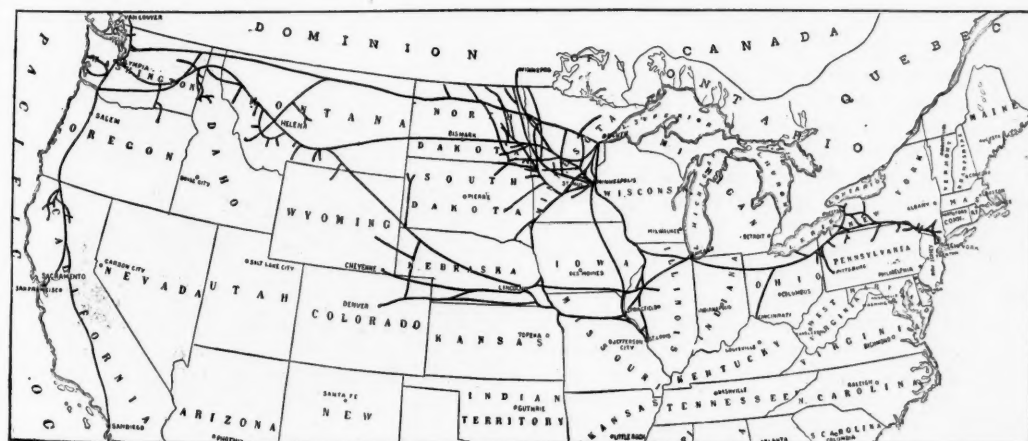
TERRITORY OF THE MORGAN SYSTEM.

in 1887, the provisions of the interstate commerce law were first put into operation.

From 1870 to the end of 1886, the railways of

the United States had contracted among themselves in regard to the distribution of traffic for which there was strong competition, and this practice had aided in the maintenance of reasonable rates, had protected intermediate points to some extent from the burden of unjust discriminations against their traffic, and had made unnecessary some of the worst wastes of competitive railway operation. The law of 1887 made this practice illegal, however, by its fifth or "anti-pooling" section, and by thus forcing the readoption of wasteful and otherwise undesirable methods gave a strong stimulus to the natural tendency toward combination. Yet the latter could not be effected at once; there were great legal difficulties in many cases, financial obstacles in others, and the prejudices of many prominent railway men to be overcome as well. The clearest-headed railway men set to work to devise means

for still obviating the dangers to the public and to railway investors arising out of the fifth section of the new law, and conceived the plan of forming



TERRITORY OF THE MORGAN-HILL SYSTEM.

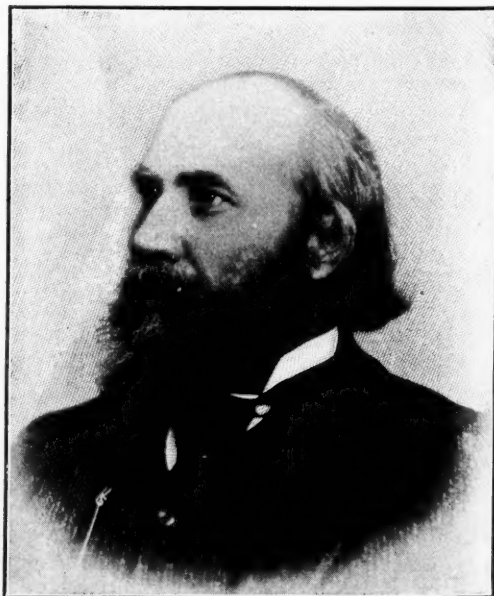
great associations in which railway officers could meet, discuss transportation conditions, reconcile divergent views and conflicting interests, and formulate reasonable schedules of rates. In this they received the express approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission as at first organized, and have probably at all times had the commendation of the most judicious and intelligent members of that body. Proceedings brought under the anti-trust law of 1890 against one of these associations on the ground that the agreements effected under its jurisdiction were "in restraint of trade" were decided favorably to the carriers in all of the lower federal courts, but on a final appeal to the United States Supreme Court a decision was given by a bare majority which took the surprising ground that the railways had no more right to agree to maintain *reasonable* rates than to agree to observe an *unreasonable* schedule. This decision being reaffirmed in the Joint Traffic Association case, the railways were left with no means of protecting either themselves or their patrons, and a period of unprecedented and widespread rate demoralization at once ensued. The Interstate Commerce Commission acknowledged itself powerless to control the situation, railway managers found themselves plunged in an abyss of mutual distrust, and in the face of traffic which overtaxed the facilities available for its carriage the closing months of 1898 were characterized by the wildest rate-cutting, the most exasperating discriminations against intermediate points and the smaller shippers, the most general violation of positive statutory regulations, and the most extraordinarily disorderly and revolting condition of railway affairs known to the present generation of railway managers. At first this situation was accompanied by a feeling of hopelessness that was apparently shared by those in charge of railway properties and by the national and State officers who had been charged with the duty of exercising supervisory functions in connection with the railway industry. That any remedy which did not involve legislative action could be devised was, at the outset, generally regarded as impossible, and yet it was certain that immediate or even early legislation could not be secured. Out of this condition of necessity it was almost inevitable that something in the nature of a remedy should be evolved, unless American ingenuity had been wholly exhausted.

Among the first indications of a hopeful nature was a letter from Hon. John K. Cowen, then, and until within recent weeks, the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a man whose resourceful intellect had already devised the plans which were then producing the financial and physical rehabilitation of that great



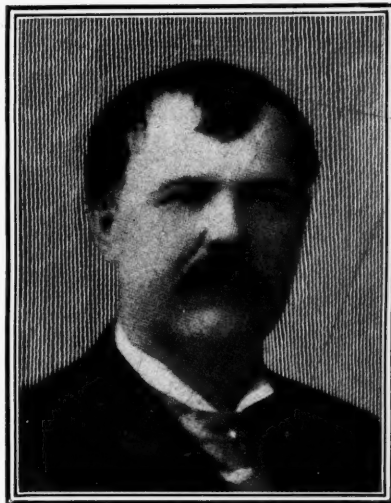
MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

property. This letter, addressed to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, pledged the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to the



MR. JAMES J. HILL.

observance of the statutory requirements concerning the promulgation of changes in railway charges, and promised the assistance of the officers of that company to the commission in detecting and punishing violations of the law by other lines. This was justly regarded as of great moment, because one of the great difficulties which had attended the efforts of the commission to insure the observance of published schedules of rates had been the difficulty of establishing, by legal evidence, facts known to all,—a difficulty that was believed to have grown out of the reluctance of officers of one line to testify concerning violations of law on the part of the officers of rival companies. That such a letter should have been written by a prominent railway officer to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission was evidence, to those best informed, of a significant change in the relations between that body and the railway corporations. The policy of the commission for several years prior to the accession of Hon. Martin A. Knapp to its chairmanship had not been one which had encouraged railway officers to rely upon its impartiality as an arbitrator between those corporations and the traveling and shipping public. Advances from railway men, intended to establish a system of coöperation for the enforcement of the law, had been repelled, and they had come to feel that the commission had chosen the position of

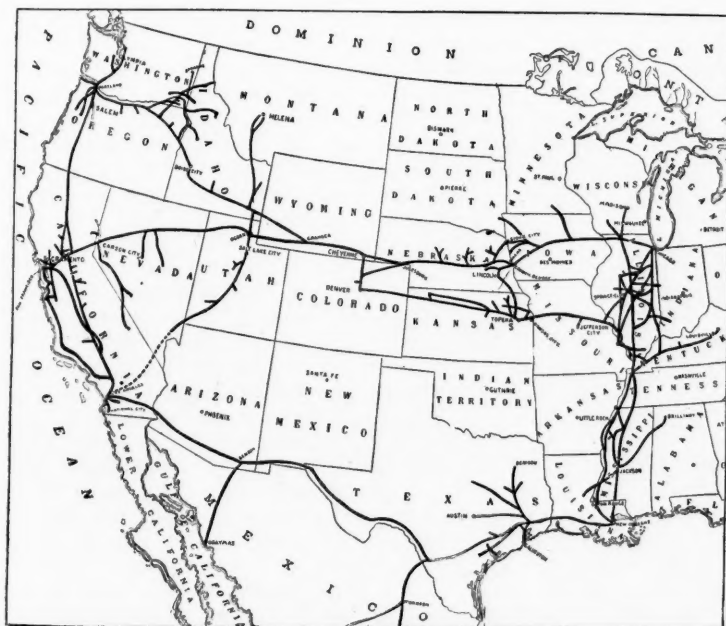


HON. JOHN K. COWEN.

attorneyship for railway patrons instead of that of a judicial board, fairly weighing and impartially deciding the controversies coming before it. Prior to the date of Mr. Cowen's letter, the atti-

tude of the commission under the forceful leadership of Mr. Knapp had done much to dispel this idea, but the letter itself was the first public expression of the more desirable situation. It indicated the willingness of the more advanced leaders of the railway world, typified by Mr. Cowen, to accept the principle of public railway regulation; to manage their properties in accordance with its spirit, and to avail themselves, for the protection of their stockholders, of the public regulative agencies of legislative creation.

Having attained, under this wiser leadership, the confidence of the carriers, the commission was itself in a position, as soon became evident, powerfully to aid in the restoration of conservative methods. It was able,



MAP OF THE HARRIMAN SYSTEM.

in the interest of those who suffered from violation of the law, including both shippers and carriers, to interpose its influence in such a way as to benefit both. This was accomplished by means of a series of conferences between the commission and the presidents and principal traffic officers of the leading railways. These conferences were called by



MR. E. H. HARRIMAN.

the chairman of the commission, and had for their object, not the maintenance of any particular schedule of rates, but the observance of whatever rates should be promulgated in legally issued schedules.

As the result of the better feeling on the part of railway officers, their determination to restore

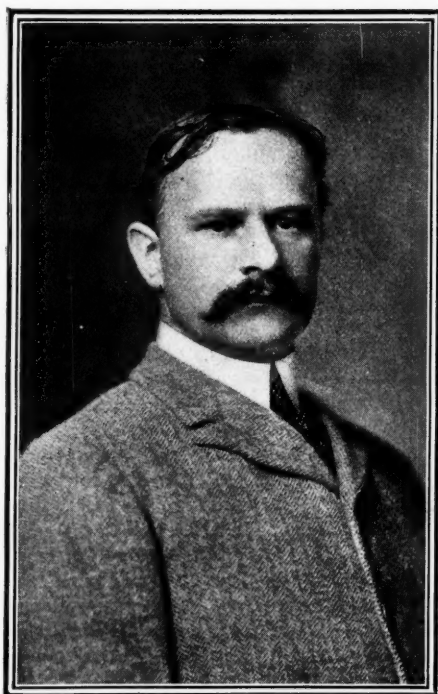


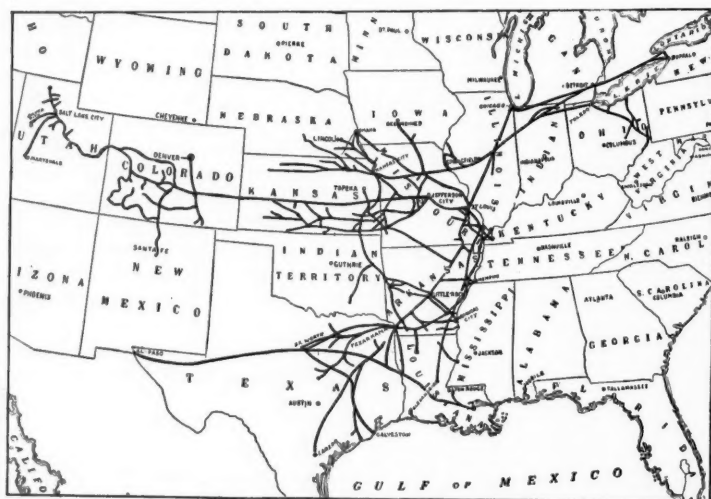
Photo by Pach.

MR. GEORGE J. GOULD.

something like order in railway rates, and the aid thus accorded by the commission, the situation during the early part of 1899 was quite satisfactory, and the chaotic conditions of 1898 seemed

to have disappeared. Nevertheless, it was felt that the situation depended upon the continuance of the fortunate traffic conditions of 1899 and the maintenance of mutual confidence and unusual self-control on the part of railway managers. It was evident, indeed, that the Interstate Commerce Commission itself did not believe that the continuous and general enforcement of the law could be insured by the methods then available. The happy result of the plans adopted was regarded as in a large degree fortuitous rather than attributable to their inherent strength.

The competition of the Eastern carriers of bitu-



TERRITORY OF THE GOULD SYSTEM.



minous coal had been for years one of the weakest points in the railway situation. The principal bituminous-carrying roads had seen their rates decline with continuous rapidity until they were the lowest in the world, and had found it almost impossible to secure the maintenance even of the very low rates officially promulgated. In order to carry at the lowest rates, they had introduced the most economical operating methods which their officers could devise; they had improved their road-beds by laying heavier rails, increasing the radii of curves, and reducing grades; and had introduced most powerful locomotives and steel cars of light weight and great capacity, which permitted the highest possible ratio of paying to dead weight in their trains. Yet it was seen that the decline in rates could not be limited by the economies which could be introduced, and that something must be devised to prevent the permanent impairment of the capital invested.

At just about the time that this unhopeful condition was fully realized, two men, who had previously been preparing for the responsibilities attending the leadership of great industries in less prominent capacities, were advanced to positions of the highest importance in the railway world. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt became the *de facto* head of the great Vanderbilt system, and Mr. A. J. Cassatt the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The latter promptly and publicly broke the traditional reserve of the Pennsylvania presidency by calling in person on the former, and thus establishing relations which permitted intercorporate negotiations of an important character. Together these gentlemen devised the expedient of securing for the properties in their charge shares in the proprietorship of their competitors. In pursuance of this plan, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania both became purchasers of considerable blocks of the shares of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western railways. In this way they came jointly to possess a dominating influence in those corporations. There was thus a "community of interest" in the bituminous coal traffic, which protected the interested carriers from rate demoralization, and their patrons from the uncertainties and discriminations which it involves. Later, the Pennsylvania became a purchaser of Baltimore & Ohio securities, and thus a "community of interest" between those companies was established. The term which was thus introduced into railway parlance was properly applied to these operations of which it was fairly descriptive, but it has subsequently been applied to every form of arrangement by which one railway becomes interested in another, whether the

interest is large or small, and to those in which the same persons, or groups of persons, become owners of the securities of different roads until it has lost all definiteness.

It must not be forgotten, however, that this unusual rapidity of movement toward centralized control would not have been practicable had ordinary conditions prevailed in other industrial fields. Railway conditions were the cause; but the cause required its suitable occasion in order to operate in such an unusual degree. The almost marvelous prosperity of American industry furnished the requisite conditions. The people of the United States came into the control of a vast and wholly unprecedented fund of capital, and they naturally sought for means for its investment. It therefore became unusually easy to dispose of new securities, and thus railway corporations were enabled to secure, much more readily than at any previous time, the funds for purchasing the securities of their competitors. Such an operation as the purchase of substantially the entire capital stock of the Burlington, by the issue of the joint 4-per-cent. bonds of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways, at the ratio of \$200 in bonds for \$100 in stock, could only have been effected when the public was exceedingly strong and confident, not to say enthusiastic, in a financial sense.

Nor is it certain that the current movement has not, in some instances, advanced further than the present economic situation justifies, that the method of effecting some of the recent combinations has not been extravagant, nor that some of the operations have not been inspired by the wish to secure purely speculative profits. The opportunity to do so has been great, and as most notable industrial movements attach to themselves parasitic operations, it is quite probable that the ultimate analysis will show that some railway properties have been combined by extravagant issues of securities which have largely passed out of the ownership of those who effected the combinations. Such combinations will eventually be reorganized under lower capitalization, or may even fall to pieces of their own weight; but their fall may be productive of wide industrial disaster, and the iniquity of their conception may be visited widely upon the innocent. The spread of intelligent judgment among investors is, however, the sole security against such parasitic operations, and society cannot afford to restrain a natural and beneficial movement, even if it could struggle successfully against so strong an economic tendency, in order to protect itself against the excesses of some of the owners of capital and the misconduct of a few unprincipled speculators.

This sketch of the history of the recent move-

ment indicates that it is the result, primarily, of the inherent wastefulness of competitive railway administration, that it received an extraordinary impetus from the anti-pooling clause of the interstate commerce law and from the Supreme Court's interpretation of the anti-trust law, while it has been assisted and accelerated by remarkable financial conditions that have grown out of unprecedented national prosperity. As the primary object of the concentration of railway control is to prevent the wastes of competition, and as these wastes are obviously uneconomic, it is certain that it must be really helpful, unless the savings effected are distributed with serious inequality. Do they accrue to the purchasers of railway transportation in the form of reduced charges or superior service, or to the owners of railway property? The experience of decades has shown that the former is the case. Railway officers have no power to fix rates above the points at which they produce a fair return upon invested capital. The fierce competition of producers seeking to place their wares in the highest markets will always keep railway rates at the lowest figures consistent with the maintenance of railway facilities, and this competition is neither more nor less intense on account of the existence or non-existence of parallel lines. Therefore, savings in railway operation effected by improved methods are eventually diverted to the pockets of railway patrons, and this must be the case with savings due to the elimination of the wastes of competition.

It is important that it should be understood that the concentration of railway control does not mean the concentration of railway ownership. The device of the business corporation was adopted as an expedient to permit the inauguration of industrial enterprises requiring great capital by the combination of small individual capitals. Every development of the corporation as an industrial institution assists in bringing together greater aggregates of capital, with larger numbers of individual contributors. With small local railway lines, each operated by distinct corporations, there can be no wide market for securities, and only those cognizant of particular local conditions will be safe in investing. In addition, the risks of each corporation are concentrated, and the possibilities of large proportionate losses much greater than when the enterprises are conducted on a larger scale. Competition is, of course, more acute and costly. Great railway enterprises mean ready markets for securities, distributed risks, and competition largely controlled. Translated,

this is security of investment, and security of investment must mean sooner or later diffusion of ownership. This will be particularly true as public prejudices are dispelled and the dangers of legislative injustice become less threatening. The existence of such securities as a means of investment for small capital will be greatly beneficial, and will be an effective instrument in promoting the equitable distribution of wealth.

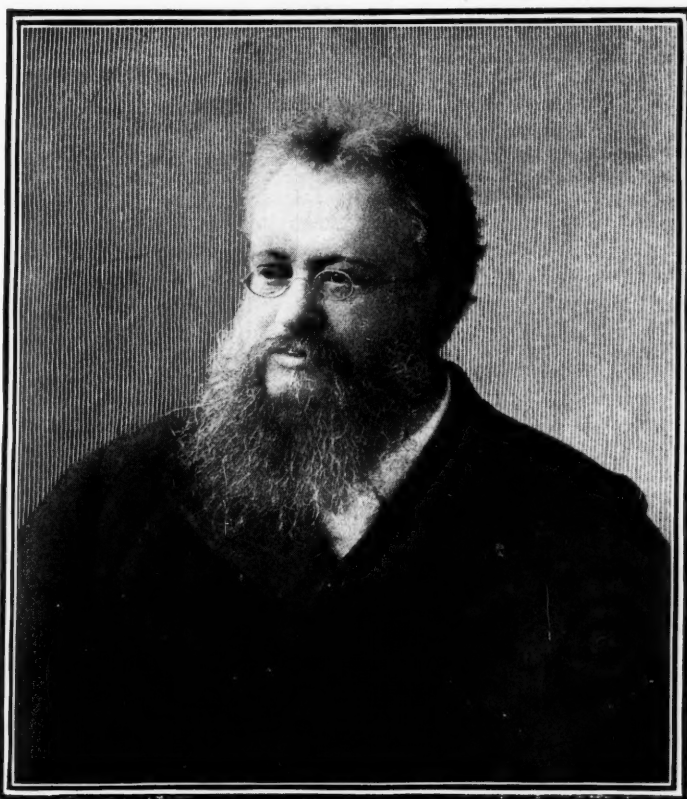
How far is the concentration of the control of American railways to go? If the question does not contain any limit of time, it may be answered that the economic advantages of absolute unification of the control are so great that it may be expected that the movement will not cease until unification has been completely accomplished. Such unification is, however, very far in the future. At present, what is clearly indicated is the ultimate grouping of the lines which serve certain regions. Not many decades can probably elapse before the lines south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi, with the possible exception of those mainly engaged in carrying grain from the northwestern States to the Gulf of Mexico, are combined. Later a combination of the East and West lines, from the Atlantic to the grain-producing regions and north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, may be expected. Another probable line of concentration will affect the lines connecting the Mississippi River with the Pacific coast, and this may at first take the form of two separate systems, one north and the other south of the Missouri-Iowa State line. The most spectacular of all propositions, and that most frequently announced in the daily press, is the least likely. There will be no line under one management from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Such a combination would introduce the very competition that it is the purpose of the leaders of the railway world to prevent. Railway corporations and banking syndicates may seek extra-territorial influence, or may feel the necessity of gaining strategic footholds; but there will be no combinations of railways situated, respectively, east and west of the line formed by the Mississippi River from its mouth to St. Louis, and running from that point to Chicago, until the territorial combinations suggested have been effected. Even these may be long deferred by the difficulty of adjusting conflicting interests and the fact that the conditions, which at the present time are so extremely favorable to railway combinations, are not, in the nature of things, likely long to continue or soon to recur.

## JOHN FISKE.

BY JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS.

AT the thousandth anniversary in honor of King Alfred's death, in Winchester, England, John Fiske had been chosen to deliver the oration. The charm of his lectures upon American history, first at University College, London, and later at the Royal Institution, is still remembered there. But a few days before he was to sail, he fell a victim to the intense heat, and died suddenly at the Hawthorne Inn, at Gloucester, on the morning of July 4.

Born a Hartford, Conn., in 1842, Mr. Fiske lived most of his early youth at Middletown. He entered the sophomore class at Harvard in 1860, graduating in 1863. He passed to the law school, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1864. He seems never to have been seriously tempted to practise the legal profession. From 1869 to 1871, he was university lecturer on philosophy at Harvard; in 1870, instructor in history. From 1872 to 1879, he was assistant librarian. I remember to have heard, in the library, some one ask Ezra Abbot how Mr. Fiske could do so much writing on all sorts of subjects and still do duty as librarian. "I don't know," was the reply. "He is away a good deal, but most of us who are here continually do less work than he does incidentally." But a few weeks since, I heard from one of his earlier friends some account of Mr. Fiske's university days. "I see him now, tall, thin, pale, quite filling one's ideal of the traditional student. Some of us had already heard of his prodigies of acquisition while still a child. At eight and nine he had genuine delight in Shakespeare, Pope, and Milton. Before he was thirteen his knowledge of Virgil, Tacitus, Horace, and Sallust was such that he could repeat pages of them with rare accuracy



THE LATE JOHN FISKE.

and appreciation. All our doubts about this precocity vanished as we came to know him well." One who turns to his works and reads the essay upon "Mr. Buckle's Fallacies" can take some measure of his intellectual maturity. This was written in his second year at college. His imagination was at once caught, as he told me, by Spencer and Darwin, "and the sublime story of the universe which they unfolded to me."

The current criticism of Mr. Fiske that he lacked original power, that he was primarily an assimilator and expositor, is in the main probably true, but both Darwin and Spencer have left it upon record that he was an expositor of the very highest order. Both give him cordial

credit for something more than this. It is exactly thirty years since he made his original contribution to the evolution theory of the causes of prolonged infancy in man and all that this meant for family and for social development.

It is doubtful if any *savant* ever had the gift of perfect lucidity that he did not suffer for it. In the aristocracy of science, the exercise of this gift, as Huxley and Tyndall exercised it, never goes unwhipped. That one should interpret the mysteries to the multitude clearly and persuasively is a sin that goes unpardoned. I have heard a learned but obscure specialist in a great university say with much heat that Tyndall was the rankest mountebank—that no man of real learning would stoop to make things clear to

problems with clear and penetrating power. Neither is it to be gainsaid that his interpretation of evolution, as the years passed, took on an ever higher and more spiritual note. His learning was not more astonishing than were his sympathy and imagination. These qualities have rightly endeared him to one of the most splendid audiences that any American man of letters has yet won.

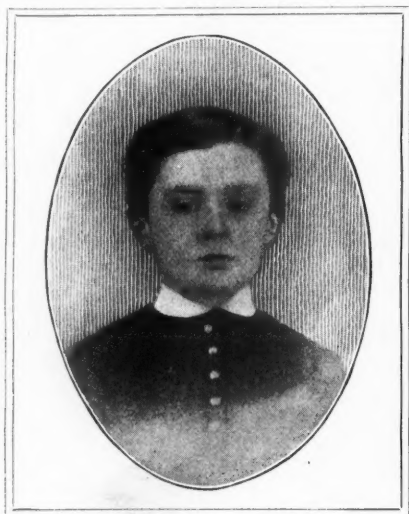
I asked a distinguished Virginian at Richmond if he had read Mr. Fiske's new volumes on his State and neighborhood. He replied: "Yes, and no Northerner ever brought such insight to his task as Mr. Fiske. He has told our story as if he were one of us, loving the old State as we love it, but understanding more about it than any of us."

In a good deal of journeying, during the last ten years, among the cities and towns of the middle West, I found no man among Cambridge scholars about whom so many thoughtful people—lawyers, clergymen, doctors, merchants, teachers—were eager to learn as about John Fiske. If one was curious about the things of philosophy, the interest centered upon the author of "The Cosmic Philosophy;" if upon politics, it was the author of "American Political Ideas;" if upon religion, "The Idea of God" and "The Destiny of Man."

It is with a little surprise that one hears a clergyman say: "If there is any good in a preacher's vocation, I give John Fiske the credit for keeping me at my task. Those little books came into my life when everything seemed slipping away. They saved my faith in spiritual realities." I once heard an English clergyman and author of repute give practically the same testimony.

If this quality is recognized as a living part of his whole literary achievement, of his entire interpretation of history and life problems, it may perhaps point to the highest and most distinctive service which this scholar has rendered. He is not merely hopeful about some other life,—he is hopeful about this one. For the essential processes of life and society, he has no despairing word in any line that he ever wrote. Every historic page, from 1885 to his latest volume, is as full of good cheer as the speculations which saved this clergyman's faith.

It has often been said that the kind of training which our higher institutions of learning give dangerously overstimulates the critical faculties. As a consequence, the very men who should be at the front to inspire positive and constructive political action are for the most part coldly and cynically aloof. They are quick and ingenious as fault-finders, even converting these sorry gifts



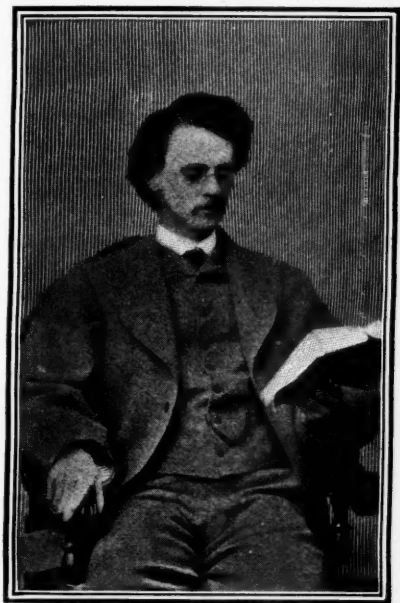
MR. FISKE AT THE AGE OF EIGHT.

the many. In a little group of historians, I have heard more acrid censure still against Mr. Fiske "because he wrote so that every block-head could understand him." The dangers of popularizing are doubtless very grave, but, given a range of scholarship so vast and painstaking as that of Mr. Fiske, is it less a danger to underestimate its worth and serviceableness? If the discovery of a fact be sacred, to make the many see it and appreciate it is not profane.

Thirty years ago, the ignorance of and prejudice against evolution were dense and universal. Among all the forces that overcame this ignorance and prejudice, what was so effective in its influence as the skill of this expositor? He was among the first to understand the bearing of the new thought upon the whole of life. He was almost without a peer in restating the great



into proofs of superiority. If any literary influence has a bit of healing for these weaknesses, to no records can we turn more hopefully than to this historian. In long railway journeys, two years ago, I read consecutively eight of his historical books. I should guess that their rank



MR. FISKE AT TWENTY-FIVE.

was below that of Parkman, Henry Adams, or Rhodes. But one merit seems to me very precious. It is that of making the reader feel that, in a political society like ours, all honest and intelligent effort toward reform is *worth while*. He does this, not by moralizing about it, but through his treatment of the dominating characters in our history. The central thought of society as a growth has become so structurally a part of the author's mind and method that the relations between effort and result come into very vivid evidence. It is doubtless the prevailing cheerfulness of Mr. Fiske's temperament that leads him as by instinct to see these results at their best. A powerful writer like Professor Pearson would, from contrary temperament, add chill and gloom to the entire picture.\*

It was happy for Mr. Fiske, as it is happy for the great multitude of his readers, that the universe honestly appeared to him sound and good. It was, upon the whole, a world-home in which no honest intention need have the slightest fear of permanent ill-treatment. This faith had a

\* As in the well-known book, "National Life and Character."

certain hardiness and gayety about it that brought against its possessor much criticism for credulity and want of critical discrimination. If there was in this a measure of truth, it is a failing that one prefers to its far commoner opposite. It is a noble gift to take the historic struggle at its best rather than at its worst. I have heard one learned in history so discourse upon Sam Adams that the single impression left upon the mind was that he was a town defaulter and a worse demagogue than Ben Butler. Mr. Fiske knew these failings, but in his larger and immeasurably truer perspective they did not blot out Sam Adams. Over and above every fault, we see the sturdy tribune playing a part with such unselfish skill as to be an influence of first importance in those fateful days. The author does not simply show us the Revolution as an isolated epoch; it is a leaf from a far ampler history,—the story of the English race in its struggle to be free. The English Trevelyan, in his recent account of the same event, makes us dislike the redcoats far more than Mr. Fiske makes us dislike them. He sees the struggle of life and events unfold from such an elevation; he groups the events in a perspective so deep that our little animosities appear absurd. We cannot even hate his terrible Spaniards. The bloody part they play can also be accounted for without vindictiveness if seen to be a part of the vast current of race experience. The fact which the author uniformly makes most vivid to the reader's imagination is the relation between character and social amelioration. It is all an exposition of history and human effort so cheerful in its serenity that the reader does not escape its infection. As the book is closed we think better of our fellows, more proudly of the past, more bravely of the future. There is first a large and generous reading of the story of evolution, a sustained and elevated interpretation of its meaning, and then by natural consequence the details of character and occurrence, as they pass before us, never lose their dignity as parts of something greater than themselves. To nearer friends, other gifts than these will be held in remembrance; above all, a never-failing geniality and heartiness of personal good-will. One of the most widely known of the college teachers has just told me: "I never knew a more lovable man. He would greet your little thought in such a spirit as really to convince you of its importance."

I once took a writer, just coming into some prominence, to Mr. Fiske's study. The younger man was eager to state some plan of formulating the coöperative principle among animals and among primitive peoples, in order to show that

far too great and exclusive emphasis had been placed upon the mere competitive struggle for existence. He hoped to justify the inference that a selective advantage in favor of association (as against competition) could be shown, and that men should now consciously make use of the principle to enlarge through institutions the "together-instincts" and subdue the "apart-instincts."

Mr. Fiske listened with a sympathy as keen and kindly as if one were doing him the rarest favor. "Yes," he said, "I believe the man who makes that his life-work is giving himself to the highest task in sight. The formulating of your thought about coöperation, with all that it means, against mere brute conflict, is what we are all waiting for. It marks the next stage of evolution. When we reach that, we shall see that it is not devilish, but divine." The scholar's sincerity in all this was transparently sin-

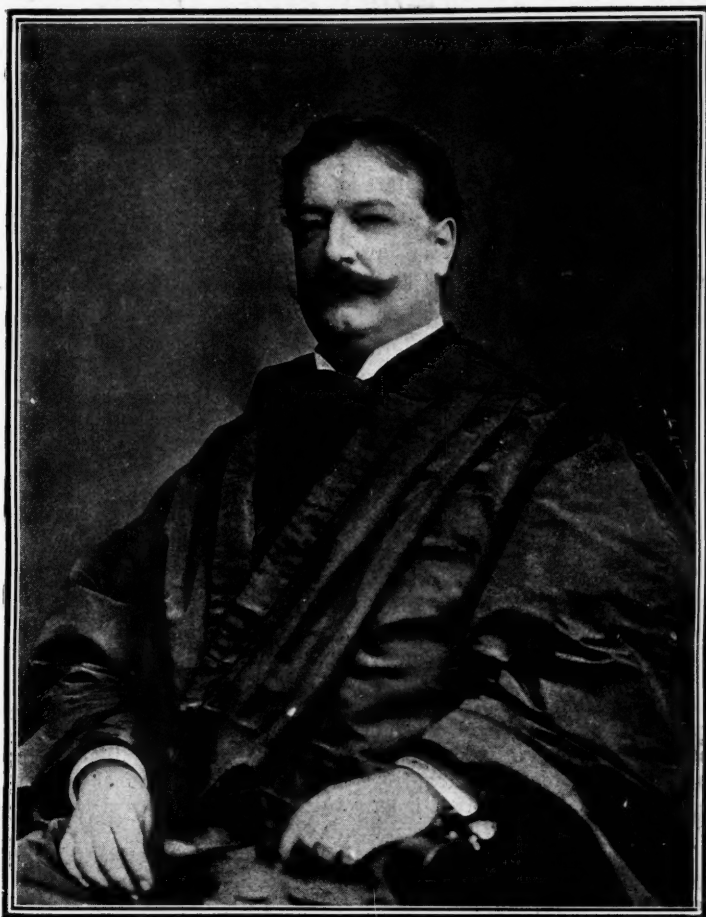
cere. The young man told him nothing that he did not know, but with genuine intellectual courtesy he clothed his guest's offering with dignity and honor.

It was this quality that in lighter hours made him a boon companion. He could write the jolliest song and, in rich baritone, sing it in several languages. He could play a sonata of Beethoven or a gay waltz upon the violin. He had an instructed enthusiasm for sacred music, and wrote, I believe, a mass.

Extraordinary range of admirable scholarship, versatility, commanding power of clear and simple expression in narrative, together with exhaustless good-will toward all his fellows and the whole of life,—these were the gifts of this man of letters whom one does not know quite how to name. Philosopher? lecturer? religious teacher? historian? To many thousands he has become at the same time each and all.



MR. FISKE'S STUDY IN HIS CAMBRIDGE HOME.



HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

## GOVERNOR TAFT AND OUR PHILIPPINE POLICY.

BY RAYMOND PATTERSON.

AFTER having determined in a general way that a civil government should be established in the Philippines as soon as it could be done safely, President McKinley was confronted at once with the necessity—first, of formulating a system, and then of securing the services of a man who would not only be in harmony with the purposes of the Administration, but would have the character, the courage, and the intelligence necessary to carry those plans into operation. It is not strange, therefore, that a year and a half ago, when Aguinaldo and his half-breed associates were still popping away at American soldiers from behind trees and rocks, the President and

his Secretary of War should have been holding anxious conference at the White House regarding the man and the work to be performed by him in the Philippine Islands. It was impossible to frame a scheme of government which could not be wrecked by a pious fool or a criminal genius. It was natural for the President to turn to the men he knew best, and in the consideration of the score of names of well-known Americans there was an inevitable bent toward the younger generation in Ohio. Of that generation which succeeded the President in Ohio, William H. Taft, of Cincinnati, was easily the leader.

It will assist us to get the Philippine problem into the proper focus if we can take into consideration the causes which led to the selection of this one man for a position of such grave responsibility, and at the same time study the personal characteristics of the new governor, so far as they relate to the proper discharge of the duties of his office. First of all, it should be noted, as a curious instance of the way in which the foundation of character and success is laid early in life, that the career of Governor Taft at Yale University, and the good opinion of him expressed with extraordinary unanimity by his college associates, had more to do than any other one thing in determining his selection for the position of first civil governor of the Philippine Islands. It is not violating the confidence of the President or the Secretary of War to say that when every other element had been taken into consideration they were led to their decision by the declaration of scores of Yale men that, from the days of his matriculation onward, William H. Taft, or "Bill," as they invariably called him in familiar conversation, possessed the very qualities upon which the President insisted, and in such proportion as to form what chemists call a stable compound. Confronted, as he may be, with the necessity of stamping out sedition, and in a land where secret societies and poisoned daggers are frequently made use of, mere physical courage is an element not to be neglected. In this important regard, at least, Governor Taft is most happily endowed. From his school days at Andover until he graduated at Yale in 1878, he was an ideal young man, as youthful ideals go. When he came a freshman to Yale, in the fall of 1874, his reputation as an athlete had preceded him. He was probably the most powerful man in the Yale class of 1878. He was tall and broad, with the neck of a bull and the forearm of a gorilla. Before he had been in the college forty-eight hours, he was the champion wrestler of his class, and was selected without hesitation to lead the annual defiance of the freshman forces to their traditionary sophomoric enemies. Taft was none of your latter-day college athletes, with splendid records in the gymnasium and dubious ones in the class-room. On the contrary, he came to the university with well-grounded, studious habits, and from the day of his entrance he was far more anxious to become valedictorian of his class than stroke oar of the crew, although, as it happened, he came near being both. The records of the university do not show many men who were so uniformly successful, both on the athletic field and in the class-room. Coupled with this remarkable preëminence of mind and body was a

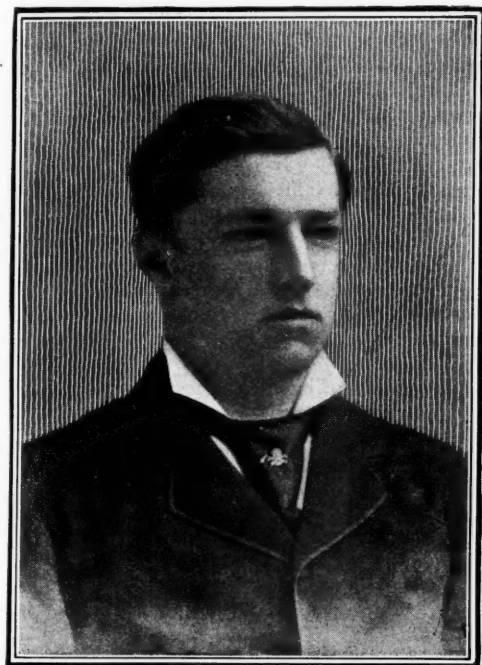
lovable disposition and high character. This combination of mental, physical, and moral superiority is not common. Many a boy succeeds in one, but is at best only mediocre as regards the other characteristics of successful manhood. It was no wonder, then, that "Bill" Taft was the idol of his associates, and that his leadership was voted to him by acclamation and was never seriously disputed.

There is more to be learned of men from the frank companionship of college than can possibly be derived from close intimacies of later years, when one learns reticence as a wise rule of conduct. Young Taft was so constructed physically that fear of an opponent was personally impossible. He knew that if he could not succeed in a wrestling bout he could at least give a good account of himself, and if in the end he was knocked out, it would be at best but an honorable defeat. He probably studied the better because of his acknowledged physical superiority. He was, himself, the exemplification of the familiar Yale motto, "*Mens sana in corpore sano.*" Struggling to reach the top both in athletics and in his classes, Taft early learned the great lesson of never shirking a battle but never scorning an antagonist. The Filipinos who appeal to Governor Taft will soon discover those very qualities which made him a university hero a quarter of a century ago. Personal bravery, great intellectual capacity, high character, and bulldog tenacity of purpose seem to form a compound as rare as it is admirable. With such a man, it may be easily assumed that if failure comes it must be either because his training has perverted his natural tendencies or else because the plans he was expected to execute were badly conceived.

There is heredity in politics, and there are certain families which seem to turn naturally toward the governmental function, just as others become lawyers or doctors. Governor Taft has inherited, not only his intellectual capacity, but his tendency toward governmental activity, from his father. Alphonso Taft was Secretary of War and Attorney-General under President Grant, and minister to Austria under President Arthur. He was more ambitious for his sons than for himself, and he saw to it not only that they were given an opportunity to secure an education, but that they availed themselves of it. He insisted that his boys should be hard students at college, and there are still memories of the days when "Bill" Taft would have been only too glad to slip away for an afternoon's boating on Lake Saltonstall had it not been for a plainly expressed fear of the wrath of "the old man." This determination that his sons should have the best possible equipment for the battle of life was a pronounced characteristic



of the elder Taft. It was also natural that he should direct his son William, who had made such a decided success at Yale, toward the same channels of reputable public endeavor in which he had distinguished himself. Thus it is easy to see how, after graduating from Yale in 1878, near the head of his class, and from the Cincinnati law school two years later, the present governor of the Philippines became assistant prose-



MR. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

(From a photograph taken in 1878, at the time he graduated from Yale.)

cuting attorney of Hamilton County. A year later he was appointed internal-revenue collector, which position he resigned to enter upon the general practice of law. In 1887, when only thirty years old, his success had become so pronounced that Governor Foraker appointed him Judge of the Superior Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Harmon. In 1890, he became Solicitor-General under President Harrison, and in this position, although only thirty-three years old, he made a remarkable impress. His arguments in the Bering Sea and other great cases are still quoted as models to be studied by ambitious young lawyers. Then there came a vacancy on the federal circuit bench in Ohio, and Mr. Solicitor-General Taft became Mr. Justice Taft. This is a sufficient index to a successful American character,—a life position

on the bench, won by actual ability and hard work, within a dozen years after graduation from the law school.

To such a man, devoted to his profession, successful in a large degree, filling a position with a life tenure, and with a seat on the Supreme bench of the United States as a reasonable possibility, there suddenly comes the demand—for such it really was—that he should cast all this professional life behind him and travel across the seas to demonstrate to the world that peaceful civil government follows the flag, however it may be as to the Constitution. Why should a man give up a life position to undertake a work which has about it little of romance, and scarcely more of emolument? As a mere matter of business tactics, no sane man would resign a position as a justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to become Governor of the far-off Philippine Islands. A bad man could be induced to make the exchange by the hope of loot, but a good man would consent to the transfer only from a sense of duty, and this is exactly what induced Judge Taft to abandon Cincinnati and his assured career for Manila and its dangerous possibilities of failure. Again it may be said, without violating confidences, that just after the President and the Secretary of War had made their selection, there was a long day of steady conference at the White House, at which the three men went over the ground bit by bit, until they arrived at a common understanding. Judge Taft resigned his life position to become chairman of the Philippine Commission, and later, civil governor of the islands, because he believed it to be his duty to do so. He is not a man of wealth, and is largely dependent upon his own exertions for his support. In return for his splendid sacrifice, the President and the Secretary of War assured him that on their part there should be the most constant and loyal support, and that in the great work of creating a government for the Philippine Islands the executive in Manila should be at all times in close and loyal touch with the executive in Washington. The singularity of the sacrifice was emphasized by the fact that there was nothing to promise Governor Taft on behalf of the Government except the satisfaction of duty done. It is a sufficient index of the character of the new governor of the Philippines that he should have made the sacrifice and accepted the burden for the sake of the thousands of little brown men he had never seen, and that he might do his part toward demonstrating that the republican institutions of which we are so proud are as elastic and as capable of automatic action at a distance as the system which has built up for the mother country so many splendid colonies.

If there has been any mystery regarding the policy agreed upon by the President and the Secretary of War for the control of the Philippines, it is by no means the fault of those two public men, but is rather to be ascribed to the vastness of the subject and to the inability of the public to grasp the idea. The writer is in a position to affirm that the policy of the Administration regarding the Philippine Islands is nothing more or less than the creation of a government for the people of those islands of such a character as will be best adapted to further their material and moral interests. The founders of this republic had a groundwork to operate upon, in the various provincial governments established by Great Britain for her American colonies. They had to substitute merely the control of the people for the absolutism of the king. There were involved no racial changes, no abstract revolution in system, no attempt to substitute one master for another master, and both alien. The difference in the government of the city of New York under the king and under the Constitution was not, after all, so great as one might imagine. There was a vast difference in the liberty of the individual, but not so great a change in the mechanism of the government. George Washington and King George spoke the same language, and the negotiations for the surrender at Yorktown needed no interpreters. The problem of the Philippines is distinctly different. It is a curious but well-understood fact that Spain, which discovered America, and is thus responsible for Western progressiveness, has lagged behind farther than any other European nation; and Washington and Madrid are probably more widely apart, as regards their point of view, than any other two Christian capitals. The governmental problem in the Philippines was far different from that which was met in Cuba and Porto Rico. Both of these islands were cursed with bad governments, but the people were at least civilized; and the governmental structure, bad though it was, furnished a natural foundation for something better. In the Philippines, on the other hand, the Spaniards never attempted to assert actual control, except here and there along the seacoast, and in the vicinity of the larger towns. The Spanish government, where it existed at all, was ineffably bad. Of the 7,000,000 people on the island, only the inconsiderable fraction of about 500,000 were anything but Malays. About 200,000 Chinese Mestizos, who are a cross between the Chinese and Tagals, living principally in the neighborhood of Manila, represent almost the only nucleus of the native population even remotely fitted for self-rule. These very Mestizos, to whom

Aguinaldo and all of his generals belong, naturally intelligent and turbulent, had become thoroughly infected with the corruption of Spanish official life. These half-breeds, who have gradually come to be considered popularly as the real Filipinos, although they do not represent more than the merest fraction of the total population, have no more conception of the comparative purity of American methods of administration than could be found among the head-hunters who roam over the interior of some of the islands. These Mestizos are the natural governing class of the islands, because of their comparative intelligence, and also because of their location in the vicinity of Manila. Granting that these people are capable of self-government, they must first unlearn their ideas of the science of government derived from the corrupt Spanish officials. When that result is achieved, the seven millions of people in the Philippines will be divided into two classes. One of these, embracing only a few hundred thousand people, can probably be safely trusted with local municipal government, after a short period of education; but for the other millions of the population it can scarcely be hoped that they will become capable of even local municipal control, at least during this generation.

Broadly stated, therefore, it may be said that the policy of the Administration regarding the Philippines is, as the Secretary of War expressed it to the writer, "to create a government from the ground up." This stupendous work is now in progress, and if the existing plans are followed it will be in progress for many a long year to come. Under the most liberal estimates, there are not over a half-million people in the islands who possess anywhere near the capacity for self-government exhibited by the most ignorant negro in the black belt of our own South. For these half-million, however, there is now being constructed a system of municipal government in the administration of which, of necessity, they are the chief factor, for there are not enough educated Caucasians on the islands to do the work of the general colonial government. The commission of which Governor Taft was the chairman had been at work steadily for ten months, prior to July 1, gradually extending this fabric of municipal home rule as rapidly as it could be done, taking into consideration the disturbed condition of the country. The purpose of the American government is to give the Filipinos as much home rule as they develop capacity for. If a mistake is made in any direction, it will be in trusting too much rather than too little to the Filipinos. The vastness of the work can perhaps be best understood by a mere summary of the instructions, in which, after vesting the com-

mission with authority dating from September 1, President McKinley said: "Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders, having the effect of law, for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs, duties, and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of civil nature for which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character."

This seems to be a large programme for one man to undertake. It undoubtedly is, especially in view of the fact that Governor Taft is a sort of Robinson Crusoe, to the extent that he must create his own tools. It would be a simple enough matter for the average private citizen of ordinary ability to walk into the Capitol at Albany and by a judicious use of the existing machinery administer the affairs of the great commonwealth of New York without any immediate disaster. It is an entirely different proposition that is presented to Governor Taft, and for the solution of which, if he does solve it, he will be entitled to the thanks of the people of this country and of the friends of a republican form of government the world over. The remark of Secretary Root that the work of Governor Taft is to create a government "from the ground up" furnishes the keynote to what is now going on in the Philippines. Governor Taft and his associates have begun literally at the bottom. They have organized one municipality after another, making use of the natives as a matter of prime necessity, for there are few Europeans, and almost no Americans, outside of the garrison towns. The Filipino, even when uneducated, takes almost too kindly to the governmental idea. The Mestizos derived from their Chinese ancestors remarkable imitative faculties. Naturally, but unfortunately, they imitate all of the worst things of the Spanish *régime*. Many of them have conceived the idea that bribery and corruption are essential parts of the process of governing. It has become necessary, therefore, in establishing municipal government, to watch the local dignitaries with the utmost care, to prevent them from imposing upon the common people by exactly the same devices which the Spaniards developed to such an extraordinary degree. There is a curious instance of this official corruption which has bothered Governor Taft and his associates to no small degree. There was a head-

tax under the Spanish government, and the local officials were required—first, to count the people, and then to turn in a sum of money equivalent to the tax upon each individual. The opportunity for fraud was simply delicious. The local officials made their returns of population far below the actual figures. They collected the tax most industriously on the entire population, and pocketed the difference. The result is that to this day it is practically impossible to ascertain the population even of the so-called Christian tribes with anything like exactness.

✓ In attempting to build up the skeleton of a government by commencing with the pueblo, or municipality, Governor Taft is merely following the explicit instructions of the President, and in this regard is developing the Philippine policy of the Administration, which may be stated upon authority to be an attempt, not only to create civil rights in the Philippine Islands, but to teach the people how to exercise them. It is an assumption of the white man's burden, so deftly described by Kipling. People who are guessing to-day as to the Philippine policy of the Administration would do well to secure a copy of the instructions prepared by President McKinley under the valuable advice of Secretary Root. These instructions may be taken to express the whole policy of the Administration. It is not for the President to say what laws shall be passed, but when Congress comes to legislate for the Philippines it will follow closely upon the lines laid down in these instructions if it desires to meet the wishes of the Administration. Take down from the shelf a copy of the Constitution of the United States and compare it with the instructions to the Philippine Commission, which form to-day the Magna Charta of the islands, and it will be found that President McKinley has followed the Constitution with rare fidelity, and has eliminated only those so-called constitutional rights which are manifestly not applicable to the Philippines, and which the fathers of the republic themselves would not have inserted if they had been legislating for savage tribes. The scheme of government adopted by the President and the Secretary of War, and being executed by Governor Taft, is distinctly twofold. The governor of the Philippines is directed to begin business in a small way by establishing municipal governments in every possible instance, and by thus training the people to the exercise of civil rights. Following upon this will come the organization of provincial governments, leading up to departmental control. The American analogy is to be closely followed, and, so far as conditions will permit, the fruition of Governor Taft's labors will be a system of governments substantially

similar to those of our township, county, and State. The President has expressly directed that the smaller governmental subdivisions shall always have the preference in the distribution of power, so that finally, as the President himself says, "the central government of the islands shall have no directed administration except of matters of purely general concern, and shall have only such supervision and control over local governments as may be necessary to secure and enforce faithful and efficient administration by local officers."

Following out their simple but characteristically honest policy of divesting the central government of the ability to exercise meddlesome interference with local affairs, the President and the Secretary of War feel a just pride in the fact that since the first attempt to establish civil government in the islands no political appointments to subordinate places have been made in Washington. The government of the Philippines to-day is free from the taint of carpetbagism. The governor, the members of the commission who form his personal council, the auditor who fixes the financial responsibility as between Manila and Washington, the assistant auditor, and the director of posts, who is necessarily responsible to the department here, are literally the only officials in the Philippines whose appointment is to-day vested in Washington. All other places are filled in the Philippines, and the President has retained for himself and the Secretary of War merely a veto power. The laws passed in the Philippine Islands to-day have full force and effect as soon as they are promulgated. These laws are subject to the approval of the President, but Governor Taft and his associates are not hampered in their legislation by the necessity of submitting matters to Washington. As a matter of course, in important cases there will be previous consultation with Washington. This will frequently be necessary in revenue matters, where the opinion of experts is necessary, and in all cases where the relations between the government at Manila and the source of power at Washington are directly concerned.

Taking one consideration with another, and assuming to speak with some degree of authority, it may be said that the government devised for the Philippine Islands, so far as it relates to the civilized natives, is entirely analogous to the system now in successful operation in the District of Columbia, with the single exception, which is entirely noteworthy, that the people of Manila will exercise the right of suffrage, while those in Washington are getting along very well without it. The city of Washington to-day is governed by three commissioners, all of them appointed by

the President, and removable at his discretion. They control the fire department, the police, the schools, the system of taxation, the cleaning of the streets, the regulation of the public health, and, in fact, everything which is conducted with much more friction by the cumbersome machinery of the average city. People who have lived for years in Washington, after having been residents of other cities, assert with great positiveness that the capital is beyond all question the best-governed large municipality in the United States. For the Philippines, the President has thought to devise a central government consisting of a few officials directly responsible to him. They, in their turn, will create subordinate governments with the same degree of direct responsibility. This system secures the flexibility which is absolutely necessary to the creation of a new government out of such decidedly raw material. It secures to Governor Taft the necessary independence of initiative, but amply provides for the protection of the people against arbitrary action. Military government, however wisely conducted, is generally abrupt in its operation, and inevitably disliked, because it is an attempt by military force to secure action on lines which are essentially civil. A military order is frequently both legislative and judicial, as well as executive. It prescribes a rule of action, executes its own law, and then constitutes itself a court of last resort as to whether the law has been properly executed. It was to avoid giving offense through this inherent abruptness of military power that President McKinley was so anxious to establish a civil government suited to the needs of the people.

Whatever power the President possesses, it is manifestly executive. The Constitution has provided for the coordination of the three branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial. In his assumption of the power to create a proper government for the Philippines, President McKinley has supplied a curious illustration of the ability of the executive power to subdivide itself into the very elements prescribed by the Constitution, and to create, under executive authority, legislative and judicial functions strong enough to resist the possible arbitrary abuse of power by the executive himself. It has been deemed absolutely necessary to protect the people of the far-off islands in their right of appeal, and hence the curious and characteristically Yankee expedient. The executive power cuts off one of its arms and calls it a legislative body, whereupon the new body, in defiance alike of surgery and politics, proceeds to automatic action with absolute control of its initiative, subject only to the final approval of its cre-



ator. Those who have been fearful of a growth of imperialism in this country may well stop to consider the meaning of this significant action of the President, who voluntarily divests himself of a large portion of his arbitrary executive power, and proceeds in a purely arbitrary but most benevolent manner to transmute that portion of himself into the legislative and judicial features of the Government prescribed by the written constitution of the United States. This single development of the Philippine policy of the Government is worth the careful scrutiny of students of the science of statesmanship. It is an instance of the flexibility of an "inflexible" constitution. Governor Taft and his associates are to-day in the islands organizing courts and passing laws involving the grant of suffrage and equal rights to people who never enjoyed such privileges before, and yet all this beautiful mechanism of liberty has proceeded from the sole executive order of William McKinley.

As has been previously indicated, the principal work of Governor Taft and his associates is in carrying out general principles of government for the benefit of the people at large. Municipal and provincial control can be devised readily enough for the civilized or partially educated fractions, but for the great mass of the tribes in the Philippine Islands a method of treatment substantially similar to that followed by this Government in dealing with the Indians has been adopted by the President and the Secretary of War, and will be faithfully followed by Governor Taft. The extension of the municipal idea to the tribes will be made as rapidly as they show the slightest desire or capacity for anything better than the mere tribal community of interests. Meanwhile, the government at Manila must concern itself with still greater problems, all going to lay the foundation for a series of commonwealths which it will take generations to develop. It takes money to run governments, and the Philippine Islands can never hope to have even a nominal independence of the Washington Government until they themselves are able to provide for all the expense of their local government. If the Supreme Court,

next fall, interferes to any degree with the power to collect customs duties in the islands, upon the products of either Spain or the United States, there will be serious embarrassment. The Spaniards had no equitable system of internal taxation. They taxed the income of land, but not the land itself, and thus it became possible for non-resident landholders to escape all taxation, with the inevitable result that the resident, and the person who improved his land, were obliged to bear the burden of the government. It is impossible to-day to devise a system of taxation of lands to produce adequate revenue, for the simple reason that while there are in the Philippine Islands approximately 75,000,000 acres, only about 5,000,000 are owned by individuals. All the rest of the lands are either public or are held under clouded or squatter titles. Congress has expressly reserved from the executive the right to dispose of the public lands. Neither land grants nor mining concessions can be made until Congress acts, and hence no system of internal taxation can do more than provide for merely municipal needs. At the present time, however, the tariff duties furnish an abundant revenue, and this is being expended in broad projects of general improvement. The creation of an extensive highway system, and the establishment of public schools worthy of the name, are depended upon to begin the regeneration of the Philippine Islands; and it is to this great task involving the uplifting of the people and their education up to the point of making use of their long dormant but none the less inherent rights, that Judge William H. Taft, of Ohio, has been called.

In the hands of this young American, with only forty-four years to his credit, are now grasped the political and social destinies of seven millions of people. Failure either in the plan or its execution may mean misery for these people and something akin to shame for the American republic. Success, and success alone, will glorify the abstract principles of democracy, start the Malay millions on the highway to intelligent endeavor, and, perhaps, make the first governor of the islands a potential political quantity here at home.

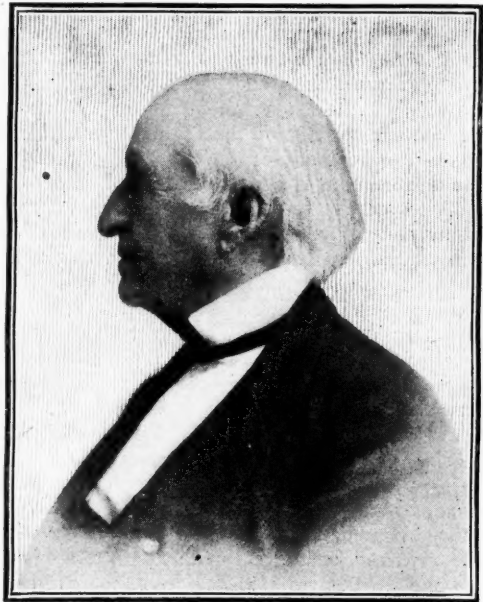


## A GREAT CITIZEN,—JAMES E. YEATMAN.

ON July 7, at St. Louis, one of the foremost citizens of the United States passed away. He had lived a long and honored life, full of usefulness to his fellow-men. Although his talents and character were such that he might have filled any public station, he did not seek fame on the battlefield or in politics. He seems, indeed, never to have sought anything except to be useful in his day and generation as opportunities presented themselves. He was a perfect type of the American gentleman, with manners and ideals of the traditional Virginia school. He was not born, however, in Virginia, his family having gone farther west and attained prominence and wealth in Kentucky and Tennessee.

James E. Yeatman was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, nearly eighty-three years ago. In 1842, after he had attained his majority, he went to St. Louis and engaged in mercantile enterprises,—among other things founding what is now the Merchants' National Bank quite half a century ago. Although he had not entertained prevailing Northern views, he espoused the Union side with firmness on the outbreak of the war, and became almost at once a personal friend and adviser of Mr. Lincoln and a pillar of Union strength and influence at the critical time in Missouri. Later in the war period he was the president of that vast and noble system of army relief work, the Western Sanitary Commission; and in that capacity future generations of America will do him honor for services as ardent and important as that of a general in the field. His brother, it may be noted incidentally, took the Southern view, and was a member of the staff of the Confederate General Polk.

One of the most prominent characters in Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel, "The Crisis," and one drawn by the novelist with evident affection, is Calvin Brinsmade. It is no secret that the original of Mr. Churchill's Brinsmade was Mr. Yeatman. The novelist will always, of course, take liberties with incidents and details; but in the main, undoubtedly, Brinsmade is a very faithful transcript of Mr. Yeatman. Readers of "Richard Carvel" will remember that it was to Mr. Yeatman that Mr. Churchill dedicated that famous novel. It is forty years since the war broke out, and Mr. Yeatman was at that time only forty-three years old. Mr. Churchill's description of Brinsmade's personality seems to have been drawn from the Yeatman that the novelist himself knew in later years. This slight



THE LATE MR. YEATMAN, OF ST. LOUIS.

anachronism is not to be apologized for, since Brinsmade is not introduced avowedly, like Lincoln or Grant, in Mr. Churchill's great book, as an historical personage.

Stephen Brice and his mother, in this new novel, have come from Boston to live in St. Louis. They fall almost at once within the sphere of Mr. Brinsmade's thoughtful kindness, and are fortunate enough to become his tenants, taking a little house next to his large one, at a rental that for some characteristic reason has been set much below the market rates by the owner. Stephen has got the key from the agent, and after church he and his mother have turned down Oliver Street to inspect the house. The rest of the incident may be quoted directly from "The Crisis":

As Stephen put his hand on the latch of the little iron gate, a gentleman came out of the larger house next door. He was past the middle age, somewhat scrupulously dressed in the old fashion, in swallowtail coat and black stock. Benevolence was in the generous mouth, in the large nose that looked like Washington's, and benevolence fairly sparkled in the blue eyes. He smiled at them as though he had known them always, and the world seemed brighter that very instant. They smiled in return, whereupon the gentleman lifted his hat. And the kindness and the courtliness of that

how made them very happy. "Did you wish to look at the house, madam?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," said Mrs. Brice.

"Allow me to open it for you," he said, graciously taking the key from her. "I fear that you will find it inconvenient and incommodious, ma'am. I should be fortunate, indeed, to get a good tenant."

He fitted the key in the door, while Stephen and his mother smiled at each other at the thought of the rent. The gentleman opened the door, and stood aside to let them enter, very much as if he were showing them a palace for which he was the humble agent.

The gentleman, with infinite tact, said little, but led the way through the rooms. There were not many of them. At the door of the kitchen he stopped, and laid his hand kindly on Stephen's shoulder.

"Here we may not enter. This is your department, ma'am," said he.

Finally, as they stood without waiting for the gentleman, who insisted upon locking the door, they observed a girl in a ragged shawl hurrying up the street. As she approached them, her eyes were fixed upon the large house next door. But suddenly, as the gentleman turned, she caught sight of him, and from her lips escaped a cry of relief. She flung open the gate, and stood before him.

"Oh, Mr. Brinsmade," she cried, "mother is dying. You have done so much for us, sir,—couldn't you come to her for a little while? She thought if she might see you once more, she would die happy." The voice was choked by a sob.

Mr. Brinsmade took the girl's hand in his own, and turned to the lady with as little haste, with as much politeness, as he had shown before.

"You will excuse me, ma'am," he said, with his hat in his hand.

The widow had no words to answer him. But she and her son watched him as he walked rapidly down the street, his arm in the girl's, until they were out of sight. And then they walked home silently.

Might not the price of this little house be likewise a piece of the Brinsmade charity?

Here is another little touch, a hundred pages farther on in the book, illustrative of Mr. Yeatman's unforgetting courtesy:

Stephen stood apart on the hurricane deck, gazing at the dark line of sooty warehouses. How many young men with their way to make have felt the same as he did after some pleasant excursion. The presence of a tall form beside him shook him from his reverie, and he looked up to recognize the benevolent face of Mr. Brinsmade.

"Mrs. Brice may be anxious, Stephen, at the late hour," said he. "My carriage is here, and it will give me great pleasure to convey you to your door."

Dear Mr. Brinsmade! He is in heaven now, and knows at last the good he wrought upon earth. Of the many thoughtful charities which Stephen received from him, this one sticks firmest in his remembrance: A stranger, tired and lonely, and apart from the gay young men and women who stepped from the boat, he had been sought out by this gentleman, to whom had been given the divine gift of forgetting none.

In another part of the book one finds the fol-

lowing paragraphs precisely setting forth Mr. Yeatman's political position before and during the war:

Virginia drove to Mr. Brinsmade's. His was one of the Union houses which she might visit and not lose her self-respect. Like many Southerners, when it became a question of go or stay, Mr. Brinsmade's unfaltering love for the Union had kept him in. He had voted for Mr. Bell, and later had presided at Crittenden Compromise meetings. In short, as a man of peace, he would have been willing to sacrifice much for peace. And now that it was to be war, and he had taken his stand uncompromisingly with the Union, the neighbors whom he had befriended for so many years could not bring themselves to regard him as an enemy. He never hurt their feelings; and almost as soon as the war began he set about that work which has been done by self-denying Christians of all ages,—the relief of suffering. He visited with comfort the widow and the fatherless, and many a night in the hospital he sat through beside the dying, Yankee and Rebel alike, and wrote their last letters home.

And one runs across another allusion which shows the estimate Mr. Churchill places upon Mr. Yeatman's great work as chief officer of the Sanitary Commission:

The general was a good man, had he done nothing else than encourage the Western Sanitary Commission, that glorious army of drilled men and women who gave up all to relieve the suffering which the war was causing. Would that a novel—a great novel—might be written setting forth with truth its doings. The hero of it could be Calvin Brinsmade, and a nobler hero than he was never under a man's hand. For the glory of generals fades beside his glory.

As a further tribute not hidden under a cloak of fiction, it may be permissible to quote some statements in a private letter from Mr. Churchill, written after Mr. Yeatman's death, last month:

Although he was as much looked up to and revered in St. Louis as any man could be, yet some of our best citizens could not but think that in the sweep of more modern events some of his best work for the city had been forgotten. I doubt very much if any city ever had a better citizen or a finer figure. Mr. Yeatman spent two fortunes on charity in the public good, and he died a poor man. The list of organizations with which he was connected covers almost every progressive movement in the city's growth: the Mercantile Library, the Home for Blind Girls, Bellefontaine Cemetery, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the Western Sanitary Commission—his most signal work. Up to within a year of his death he continued to receive and take care of the savings of hundreds of poor women, servants, and factory girls, who brought what they had to him to keep. He never deceived any one, and often made up a supposed deficit out of his own pocket. One of his most striking characteristics was his love for children and young people. He always kept his pockets full of candy, and for forty years, when he came up-town in the evening, he was followed by shouting troops who clung to his hands, and even to his coat-tails. Within a month of the time he died, he took a great many children for an outing in Shaw's Garden.

# THE GAELIC REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

BY THOMAS O'DONNELL, M.P.



THOMAS O'DONNELL, M.P.

NOT alone the survival, but the very existence, of the Gael—so long a matter of indifference to Englishmen—have been brought prominently to the front by the unexpected appearance in the English House of Commons of three Irish representatives who, on being introduced to the House, took the oath, signed their names, and addressed the Speaker in their own language, returning his words of welcome to the English House of Commons with the soft and, to him, strangely musical words, "*Cionnus tha thu?*" The existence, the actual reality, of a living Gaelic race speaking a language of their own, different in character, in ideals, and in aspirations from the ubiquitous, soulless Saxon, was still further exemplified, and more plainly brought home to John Bull's dull imagination, when, a few weeks ago, I had the honor of being called on by the Speaker to address the House of Commons. Being a new member, naturally impressed with the spectacle before me, imagining myself in the presence of the educated, the refined, and the polished intellects of the British empire, feeling myself about to address this "first assemblage of gentlemen" in the language of my own people—a language which these same

"gentlemen" imagined they had long ago crushed out of existence—my mind was naturally filled with mingled feelings of timidity, anxiety, and pride. For just one hundred years Ireland's parliament has been destroyed; her representatives have in the meantime attended in the English chamber, and during all that time not one of those representatives ever addressed the House in the Irish language. Into the reasons for this apparent ignorance or neglect of the Irish language by the Irish people I am not at present going to enter, further than to say that the era of popular representation of the Irish peasant in the English Parliament, by men of his own class, is not very remote, and therefore it is true to say that for this neglect the Irish people are not to blame. Feeling, therefore, that I was about to introduce an innovation not attempted since the Union, "without," as the Speaker remarked, "a precedent in the history of the House of Commons during the past 600 years;" feeling, also, that my attempt was an embodiment of the new-awakened ambitions of my countrymen in their now clearer vision of a national duty and a national aim, I was concerned lest I might not present in a worthy manner a subject so dear to me and my countrymen.

It may be asked by the materialist—and the number of such seems legion among the members of the English press—what object had I in view, what practical purpose did I intend to serve, by speaking in a language which was an unknown tongue to the great majority of those present. To this I simply reply that, being an Irish representative who spoke my native language from the cradle, who sees in the willful destruction of my country's language the departure of a national asset, a national and literary treasure, with which must inevitably depart the characteristics, the finer instincts, the spiritual ennobling ideals for which my countrymen have been remarkable, I availed myself of the opportunity presented to me to draw the attention of Englishmen to the fact that neither the Gael nor his language is yet dead; and I also availed myself of the opportunity to point out to my countrymen all over the world—many of whom may, in the struggle for existence, and amid foreign surroundings, have half forgotten the fact—that an inheritance common to them all, a relic purified and rendered inestimably valua-



ble by ages of historic and national association, had yet existed, to be in time, perhaps, the torch with which in an age of commercialism, materialism, and godless imperialism a new Gaelic nation may be established.

As the space at my disposal is limited, I do not intend to enter into an exhaustive inquiry as to the antiquity and the literary worth of the Irish language. I trust I shall find another opportunity of doing justice to this part of my subject; but I shall ask my readers to inquire if it is not a fact that Ireland was famous for her schools—to which flocked students from England and the Continent—from the fourth to the twelfth century; that the number of ancient priceless MSS. in the Irish tongue preserved in home and foreign libraries is exceedingly large; that Irish was the language of the Irish clergy for over twelve centuries; that till the introduction of an English system of education, over sixty years ago, Irish was the language of nine-tenths of the Irish people. I would ask my readers to inquire if it is not a fact that so early as the year 1367 a law was passed forbidding the use of Irish in Ireland; that ever since that time the use of the Irish language was sufficient to have the lands and goods of an Irishman confiscated if he did not find some "loyal" subject to go bail for him; that the men who taught the Irish peasant his language or other subjects were subject to fines and imprisonment, all under the beneficent English Government. Having learned from an impartial and authoritative source the truth of those statements, the severity, the barbarity, of the laws aimed at the destruction both of the Irish people and their language, it will, no doubt, be matter for surprise to Englishmen, as a proof of the vitality of the Gaelic race, to find at the beginning of the twentieth century about a million Irishmen able to speak their own language. It may also interest the careful reader to know that the league set on foot a few years ago for the spread and study of the Irish language has over two hundred

branches in Ireland, numbering its members by tens of thousands, all young, enthusiastic, and intelligent Irishmen who mean to undo the effects of past misgovernment. This league has its branches all over America; and I have had the pleasure myself of addressing large meetings in London, Liverpool, and Manchester in the Irish language, where, though scarcely to be expected, I was followed with intelligence by a great many, and with intense and unbounded delight by all.

Yes, this movement for the spread and growth of our language is both practical and serious; it is national in its purest and fullest sense. It has arrayed in its advocacy the youth and intelligence of Erin, the patriotism and national pride of our race. I quote the words of Mr. John Redmond, whose practical common sense, love for the welfare of his country, and at the same time clear, keen vision of the duties of the hour can scarcely be denied. Speaking on March 19 in the Hotel Cecil, he said: "It [the Gaelic League] is striving to nationalize Irish sentiment, Irish feeling, and Irish thought, to cultivate a knowledge of the past of our country, to stimulate the Irishman's pride of race. My view is that, of all things that have been working on the side of England in this quarrel with our country during the nineteenth century, that with the most deadly effect to Ireland has been the fashion of

House of Commons Library,  
22-2-01.

A Capa óil:

Táim buíochas díot mar gheall ar an ceachtaircead réis a dúinir dúgam ándé go dtí an tús ro. Fear ós ó éirinn ip ead me a táinig annro réatáin ó foin cum cúipe mo típe a dúin ar aghar, ádt tá eagla mór oim nádt réapamaisio puinn maréara do téanam o'éirinn annro. Támaio imeary clabáipe an uóman, uóaine nádt b'fuit cneveam, eagla dé, náipe, fiopannact no aon fuio eile maí aca. Tá pao láirip, paróipir anoir, agus támaio léis, boct, san aipeas, san fín ceangaité lg plabáipróc, san aon cunnam ádt ó Dia.

Ó ná m-beiréa annro mar atar iemaí éier-tádt leó aipeam na puaróim ádt do pinnea-vap o'éirinn le céas bliatáin, o'éiréadú do énoive ann do beal, 7 ní féirip no go m-beiréa ar veary-burle leó. Tá pao a magab fuinn. Tá pao aca nádt réapamaisio aon uíó a téanam oppa, ádt b'éirip le cunnam dé go b'fuit pao as magab, pua féin. Támaio anoir inf an b'éirip ro níor láirip na bliomáir píam fóp. Tá ceirpe piteao fear maíó uáinn féin, 7 ní na féiripíue ó llaó po-párta. Tá an iomaí le uéanam aicín-uí inf a éianp-deal, 7 b'éirip pua a paoa go m-beiréa níor mó aicín le uéanam in áit éigin eile ní féirip no Dia beir na Sapanac go deo. Cunnam ap an tén boct ará fóp as bhuigean cum páipre. Bíomir go léip fíop 7 le cunnam De ta an la as ceact no go m-beiríomín an ap maigir-cupíóid féin.

Míre do cána fíop,  
TOMÁS Ó DÓNNEILL.

TRANSLATION

House of Commons Library,  
22-2-1901.

The Secretary Gaelic Society, New York.  
Dear Friend—I am thankful for the cablegram which you sent me yesterday to this House. I am a young man from Ireland who came here a week ago to forward the cause of my country, but I greatly fear that it will not be possible for us to do much good for Ireland here. We are among the cowards of the world, people without faith, the fear of God, shame, truthfulness, or any other good quality. They are strong and rich now, and we are weak and poor, without men, bound in chains, without any help save from God. If you were here, as I am, listening to them relating the good things they have done for Ireland these hundred years, your heart would rise to your mouth, and it would not be possible for you not to give them an angry blow. They are making fun of us. They know that it is not possible for us to do anything on them, but perhaps with the help of God they may be making fun of themselves. We are now in this Parliament stronger than we were ever before. There are eighty true men of us, and the members from Ulster are not over satisfied. She (England) has too much to do in the Transvaal, and perhaps before long she may have more to do in certain other places. It is not possible for God to be with the Saxon always. God help the poor country that is still struggling for freedom. Let us all be true, and with the help of God the day is coming when we will be our own masters.—I am your true friend,

THOMAS O'DONNELL.

MR. O'DONNELL'S REPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GAELIC SOCIETY IN NEW YORK.

English modes and English thought in Ireland. Yes, in my opinion, worse than famine and the sword, worse than emigration and coercion, even, this gradual anglicization of our country has militated against national hopes for freedom" (strong but truthful words). Further on, he says: "Irish history—that glorious story which tells on every page of devotion to high and holy ideals, and disregard of merely materialistic aims—has been kept a closed book to her sons," and he winds up a masterly exposition of the national outlook in Ireland thus: "Irishmen and Irishwomen have reason to lift up their hearts with thankfulness and with joy, strong in the belief that the near future will see an Irish Ireland, self-centered, self-contained, self-reliant, imitating the opinions and thoughts and modes of feeling of no other nation,—an Irish Ireland, proud of its glorious past, confident in its future, and determined to be free." These are the calm, deliberate words of the present leader of the Irish party, giving in no unmistakable terms his ideas of the serious and immediate national duty which Irishmen owe to their language.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, speaking at the Maynooth Union in 1900, thus expressed himself: "No doubt they were all pretty conscious that the ancient love of learning, and of reading, and of the salt of wisdom that was so characteristic of their country was at present in a decadent condition. But he put it forward as his opinion that for restoring the lost chord to the heart of Ireland, and making a resound, a leading condition, and, perhaps, the first condition—the condition most congenial to the Celtic nature—was the reviving and placing upon an honored throne the grand old language of their country;" and, further on, speaking of the culture which the language has brought to those who use Irish solely or almost entirely, and who would, according to present ideas, be considered illiterate, his lordship says: "In the remote glens of Ireland they still came upon fine types of Irish manhood and womanhood cast in a noble mold of mind and manners, and with an inherited culture which he believed not a century of training could attain."

From these quotations from men who are leaders—one in the political or national, and the other in the religious, moral, and spiritual advancement of our race—it must be admitted that we in Ireland consider the safety of our language as a living tongue, its value as a barrier to the irreligion and gross materialism of the present age, its value as a national relic, a national treasure, marking Irishmen off from the rest of mankind, a distinct race with an inheritance of nobility, idealism, and devotion to principle, as above

and beyond, because embracing, all other questions at present occupying the mind of Ireland.

Our language is the only thing that remains to us after the struggles of centuries. Our liberty and our own land have been taken from us. While that language remains it will ever act as a Masonic bond to link a people whom misgovernment has exiled all over the globe, and who would otherwise be lost in the multitude and lost to their country. Our national poet has said: "The language of a nation's youth is the only easy and full speech for its manhood, and for its age, and when the language of its cradle goes, itself craves a tomb." And again: "A nation should guard its language more than its territories,—'tis a surer barrier and a stronger frontier than fortress or river."

The language and the mind of Ireland mutually reacted upon each other. While the language was in the first instance the product, the growth, of the Irish mind, leaving in its idioms and forms of expression distinct characteristics of the minds which evolve it, the minds of future generations of Irishmen were shaped and developed by the language, by its expressive beauty, its prayerful and religious tendencies, its mystic charms; they grew in the natural order, forming, each one, a link in the chain of national development, each the inheritor of the wisdom, the culture, and refinement of those preceding, each drawing from the storehouse of the past; and thus has been developed, *not* in one generation, not by forced instruction, but by slow degrees, through nearly twenty centuries, the Irish mind and the Irish language. The Irish mind was, even in pagan times, essentially religious, chaste, and idealistic, docile, dutiful to parents, passionately loyal whether to earthly chief or heavenly King, self-sacrificing and unselfish,—a fitting soil on which to sow the seeds of Christianity, a soil which has brought real enduring fruit, not its semblance, or the blossom, to decay on the appearance of the storm of self-interest or self-indulgence. That mind, with its simplicity, its sincerity, and its devotion to the cause of religion, has come down to us unstained, in a language which to-day, in the wilderness of irreligion, moral depravity, selfishness, and mammon-worship, speaks only of the beauty of a simple life, relating tale after tale to exemplify the worth of self-sacrifice, of chastity and purity. Our language breathes of the time when men and nations were younger, more beautiful, and less materialized than they are to-day. Let me compare this with the mind for which we are asked to exchange our birthright. I am afraid, without wishing to be severe or extravagant, it

must be admitted that the English mind to-day is a mind without God in its world, anxious for the possessions of earth, striving madly for earthly power and dominion, disregarding the higher and the nobler aims which tend to spiritualize our natures; a mind to which real practical Christianity, with its beautiful teachings, is unknown; a mind grossly materialized, availing of every new doctrine to choke the voice of God within the conscience; a mind always self-righteous, to which contrition or self-condemnation is an absurdity; a mind which, while boasting of its independence, is the most abject slave on earth to fashion, to power, to titles, to catches—the most easily befooled or blindly led, if the leaders can but properly appeal to the selfishness of its nature.

For this mess of pottage, which inevitably would, with the spread of the English language and its poisonous literature, become of necessity, and according to the natural order followed in all national growths, our lot and inheritance, we are asked to sell our birthright, to deny our ancestors, to break away from a past of which we should be proud, and which will ever act as a source of inspiration and guidance to us. We are asked to tell our children that they had the misfortune to be born in a country with no national inheritance, and that they must regard themselves as an inferior race, only fit to delve and toil, never to initiate or lead; that their motherland is but an unknown province with a history only of defeat and humiliation; that love of country and pride of birth—those powerful instincts in man's breast—are to be unknown to them.

Irishmen of all creeds and classes refuse to assent to this demand. They feel that their ancestors rendered noble service to civilization and to Christianity, that their country has a history and a destiny which are peculiarly its own, that Ireland was, and again must be, a nation, with a language, government, and influence peculiar to itself. Our language is, as I have already said, after all possible efforts to destroy it, spoken by a million of our countrymen; it is being taught in our schools; songs are sung and stories told by the peasant's fireside in it; the entire Nationalist press of Ireland devote columns weekly to Irish stories or essays; several concerts, where not one word of English was heard, have been held in different parts of Ireland; sermons are being preached in Irish to crowded and enthusiastic listeners even in such unlikely places as London and New York; a new spirit has come over Erin, her slumbering, fiery soul has been awakened; her determination, her zeal, and the unity of her representatives are mat-

ters of notoriety and much concern to her governors.

England has now to deal with a people and their representatives fighting with determination and characteristic fearlessness, not alone for material welfare and the rights of self-government, but for some sacred, indefinable thing—the soul, the very life-being, of a nation. Such is the Irish language to Ireland; as such do the Irish people look upon that language to-day—those who know it, and those who do not—all determined that the rising generation of Irishmen shall be afforded opportunities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of it. We are determined to make our children bilingual, learning English for commercial purposes, Irish for social entertainment, for instruction, for elevation of soul, and whether the Speaker in an English House of Commons, where we are a foreign element, dissatisfied, kept against our will, allows it to be spoken or prevents its use, we care not. As space does not permit my going fully into the educational value of the language to the Irish child, I shall confine myself to quoting a few extracts from reports written by the late Sir Patrick Keenan, Resident Commissioner of National Education in Ireland:

The shrewdest people in the world are those who are bilingual; borderers have always been remarkable in this respect. But the most stupid children I have ever met with are those who were learning English while endeavoring to forget Irish. The real policy of the educationist would, in my opinion, be to teach Irish grammatically and soundly to the Irish-speaking people, and then to teach them English through the medium of their national language.

During my inspection last year I was frequently engaged in the examination of classes of children who exhibited neither intelligence nor smartness, nor even ordinary animation, while being questioned in English; but when the questions were given, or answers required, in Irish, at once their eyes flashed with energy, their voices became loud and musical, and their intellectual faculties appeared to ripen up, and to delight in being exercised. I never observed a contrast more marked than the appearance of a class of Irish-speaking children who were examined first in English and then in Irish.

We are determined to have our language in our own parliament, to mold our constitution on lines characteristically Irish, to bridge the breach of the last hundred years, to take up anew the duty of our race. If, by endeavoring to speak in my native language in the House of Commons, I have in the smallest degree contributed toward this result, I feel contented and proud. I may here be permitted to correct the mistake into which the English press has fallen in describing our language as "Erse." Ours is Gaelic, or Irish.

# MOSQUITOES AS TRANSMITTERS OF DISEASE.

BY L. O. HOWARD.

(Entomologist, United States Department of Agriculture.)

NO one subject to-day is exciting more widespread interest among medical men all over the world than the agency of insects in the spread of disease, and the popular interest in the subject is very great. For many months the newspapers have contained long accounts of experimental work which has been done in one part of the world or another, and every one has at least a general knowledge of the results obtained.

Probably the first important step toward producing the astonishing results which have been reached was the determination by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture of the fact that the germ of Texas fever of cattle is conveyed from diseased to healthy cows by the cattle tick. The Texas fever of cattle is a disease allied to malaria. The causative organism is a parasite which inhabits the red blood corpuscles, just as does the parasitic organism of malaria. It is interesting to note that this discovery was made in America and by Americans, because much of the subsequent work, and in fact most of the work with mosquitoes and malaria, has been carried on by investigators of other nationalities, and in many different parts of the world.

The discovery of the parasite of malaria, the suggestion that it may be transmitted by a mosquito, the long experimental proof, in which many investigators took part, and the conclusion reached that mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles* are necessary secondary hosts in the life of the parasitic organism, makes a long story and an interesting one. So many investigators participated that it is difficult to give proper credit, and even now much hard feeling exists between the investigators of the English, Italian, and German schools in regard to priority in certain discoveries. In the May number of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, Dr. George H. F. Nuttall has a short paper on the question of priority with regard to certain discoveries in the etiology of malarial diseases, and from a reading of this paper one cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that many observers deserve great credit, and that the knowledge which we have gained is due to their combined labors; and further, that perhaps no one name stands out preëminently.

However satisfactory the demonstration of the complete life-history of the malarial parasite as it occurs in the human blood, and as it lives in the stomach of the *Anopheles* mosquitoes and wanders through the body cavity of these creatures until by way of the salivary glands and duct it reaches the proboscis, may be to scientific men, and especially to those familiar with the biology of the particular group of parasitic creatures to which the malarial germ belongs, as demonstrating the necessary relation of mosquitoes to the disease, something more is required to convince the average individual, and this has been done many times and in many places by means of actual experimental work in the way of preventing the disease.

The Italians have been most active in this work. Italy is the classic land of malaria. More than half of the communes of the country are malarious. Every year, two millions of workers are attacked, and malaria is probably the principal cause of the enormous emigration of poor Italians. The first large-scale practical experiment tried in Italy, after the actual demonstration of the transmission of the disease by the bite of the *Anopheles* mosquitoes, was conducted by Dr. Angelo Celli by means of a preventive régime with the employees of the Roman Campagna Railroad. He chose two stations, Cervaro and Pontegalera, the most abominably malarious places he could find, and by protecting the railroad employees from mosquito-bites he succeeded in keeping them free from malaria, while other people in the neighborhood, without exception, suffered from it. These experiments interested the scientific men of the whole world. Koch came from Germany to watch them, and the English Government sent a commission which was installed at Ostia. Similar experiments were carried on by Dr. Grassi, another famous investigator. He established headquarters at Albanella and San Nicola Varco, in the province of Salerno, in the midst of the desolate Campagna. He dosed malarial patients with quinine and other specifics from January till June. The houses of the railroad employees and the stations were protected by wire screens in all doors and windows, and even in the chimney openings, so that no mosquitoes could gain entrance. The interior walls were whitewashed, so that the



mosquitoes could be easily observed and killed, in case any accidentally gained entrance. The doors were all made double, and the outer one closed automatically, so that by no chance could a door be left open. Employees going out after nightfall were protected by veils over their heads, and by gloves on their hands. The most satisfactory results were obtained. Without exception, the fever spared the protected employees, while the neighboring farmers, who ridiculed the experiments, were all ill. The large Italian landowners, and the government itself, were convinced of the possibility of practical anti-malarial work, and the following year (1900) King Humbert gave seventeen thousand francs to the commune of Rome, and an anti-malarial campaign was undertaken. Ambulances, with doctors and nurses, worked in the field from June 30 until October 24. Not one of the corps was taken ill; they treated hundreds of malarial patients, and practically proved to the ignorant and poor residents that protection against mosquitoes means no malaria. This year the same campaign is beginning again. The King of Italy has given ten thousand francs from his private purse, and one of the most important charities based upon a great scientific discovery is now in operation.

The English have been very prominent in this malarial work, both as investigators and as practical fighters of disease. England has little or no malaria, but her enormous colonial possessions in tropical and subtropical regions have drawn her attention forcibly to the question of remedies for malarial fevers. The beautiful experimental demonstration carried on by Drs. Sambon and Low, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, in the summer and autumn of 1900, near Ostia, on the Roman Campagna, has attracted a great deal of attention in this country, and the newspapers have contained very full accounts. This experiment was so convincing that the last doubter must have given in at its conclusion. The Englishmen lived in a wooden house constructed for the purpose in a very malarious region. The house was tight and thoroughly screened; they took no quinine, and their only precaution was to enter the house at nightfall and to remain there until the next morning. The windows were left open, so that the so-called deadly night air of the Campagna circulated freely through the house. They exposed themselves to rains during the day, since the summer rains were formerly supposed to be very conducive to malaria. They remained in absolutely robust health, while almost every non-protected person in the neighborhood was ill. Conversely, mosquitoes which had bitten patients in Italy were taken alive to England, and there, in a place where

there was no malaria, they were allowed to bite a person who had never had malaria, and transmitted what the physicians called a "beautiful case" of double tertian malaria.

But it has been in her several scientific expeditions to the west coast of Africa that England has done her best work. Well-equipped expeditions have been sent out under the auspices of the Royal Academy, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, and of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. They have studied with great care the conditions under which the malarial mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles* breed; they have displayed the habits of these insects in the fullest manner; they have studied malaria as it exists in the natives; they have mapped for many settlements the exact spots in which *Anopheles* breed; they have experimented with different measures for destroying the insect in all of its different stages, and they have brought about results which are of the greatest practical value to the whole world. The expedition of the Liverpool school, which spent the entire summer of 1900 in Nigeria, was especially productive in results, and its report, published in March of the present year, lays down a definite course of action for Europeans resident in West Africa by which it seems certain that the dreaded African fevers may practically be avoided. One of the most interesting features is the insistence of the recommendation that the habitations of Europeans must be segregated from those of the natives; but eventually in many places, by means of exterminating work against the mosquitoes, the natives themselves will be protected to such an extent that their habitations will no longer be the menace that they are at present.

Some of the important work upon malaria has also been done in America. We must not lose sight of the fact that the first strong rational paper arguing in favor of the carriage of this disease by mosquitoes was written by an American physician, Dr. A. F. A. King, of Washington, D. C., in 1882. Nor must the important discovery by W. G. MacCallum, of Johns Hopkins University, in 1897, of the sexual generation of malarial parasites be forgotten. This discovery contributed greatly to the complete knowledge of the full life-history of this group of microorganisms. A few beautiful and practical demonstrations of the comparative ease with which a so-called malarial epidemic can be stopped by practical anti-mosquito work have been carried out by Americans. One of the most perfectly convincing ones which have been placed upon record was described by Dr. W. N. Berkeley, of New York City, in the *Medical Record* of January 26, 1901. This case occurred in a small

town near New York City, in the summer of 1900. It was a place where malaria was not known, but *Anopheles* bred there, and when a malarial patient came the disease was rapidly transmitted by these mosquitoes to many people in the vicinity. Under Dr. Berkeley's direction, the mosquitoes in the houses were exterminated; screens were placed in the windows and doors; the smaller breeding-places of the mosquitoes were filled in and the larger ones were drained; every malarial patient was secluded by netting from the bites of mosquitoes, and the spread of the disease was instantly stopped. Not a single new case of malaria developed. *Anopheles* disappeared entirely from the houses.

The most striking work done by Americans, however, in connection with the spread of disease by mosquitoes has not been upon malaria, but upon yellow fever. The actual and conclusive demonstration by the army yellow-fever commission, of which Dr. Walter Reed is president, will rank forever as one of the most beneficial discoveries in medical science.

The cause of yellow fever has always been a mystery; and, indeed, it is a mystery to-day in a measure, since, although undoubtedly a disease of parasitic origin, the parasitic organism itself has not yet been discovered. Several times it has been thought that it was found, and there are those investigators who to-day believe that the *Bacillus icteroides* of Sanarelli is the causative organism of the fever; while the English physician, Dr. Herbert E. Durham, who, with the late Dr. Walter Myers, was sent out by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to Brazil, believes that in a small bacillus which they have frequently found in autopsies they have discovered the true germ. The proof brought by the American experiments that certain mosquitoes will transmit the disease, however, renders both of these claims uncertain and probably incorrect. In fact, Dr. Reed denies that Sanarelli's bacillus has anything to do with yellow fever. The true parasite will be discovered, without doubt, and it is to be hoped that the American army officers who have been responsible for such an extraordinary advance in our knowledge of the etiology of the dread disease may be the investigators to carry the work through to its fullest conclusions.

The experiments carried on by Dr. Reed and his associates were as perfect in their methods as it was possible for scientific acumen and hard common sense to make them. Every possible element of error seems to have been guarded against. The final and conclusive tests made during the autumn of 1900 were conducted with a spirit of earnestness, self-sacrifice, and enthusiasm which affected every one connected with the

work, even in the most subordinate positions, common soldiers not only offering themselves for the presumably dangerous test, but insisting that they should be accepted as subjects for experiment. The master spirit of the investigation, Dr. Reed, was evidently the man above all men for this work, in this respect of compelling the greatest confidence and enthusiasm, no less than in the absolutely complete manner in which the experiments were conducted. I have no space to describe the details of this masterly experimental work. While it was in progress, criticism was invited and urged, from Havana physicians, from visiting surgeons, and from every one interested. But so perfect were the plans that it seems impossible that any criticism could have been made.

An experimental sanitary station was established in the open, a mile from Quemados. Two houses were built, tightly constructed, with windows and doors protected by wire screens.

In one of these houses, soiled sheets, pillow-cases, and blankets were used as bedding, and this bedding was brought straight from the beds of patients sick with yellow fever at Havana. For sixty-three days these beds were occupied by members of the hospital corps for periods varying from twenty to twenty-one days. At the end of this occupation the men, who were all non-immunes, were taken to quarantine for five days and then released. Not one of them was taken ill. All were released in excellent health. This experiment is of the greatest importance, as showing that the disease is not conveyed by fomites, and hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding, or merchandise supposed to have been contaminated by contact with yellow-fever patients is no longer necessary, and the extremes to which this disinfection work has been carried in cases of yellow-fever epidemics in our Southern States have been perfectly useless.

In the other house, which was known as the "infected mosquito building," were no articles which had not been carefully disinfected. The house contained two rooms, and non-immunes were placed in both rooms. In one room, separated from the other by wire-screen partitions only, mosquitoes which had bitten yellow-fever patients were admitted. In the other room they were excluded. In the latter room the men remained in perfect health; in the mosquito room 50 per cent. of the persons bitten by infected mosquitoes that had been kept twelve days or more after biting yellow-fever patients were taken with the disease, and the yellow-fever diagnosis was confirmed by resident physicians in Havana who were above all others familiar with the disease in every form. Persons bitten by mosquitoes at

an earlier period than twelve days after they had bitten a yellow-fever patient did not contract the disease. In another series of experiments, of seven persons bitten by infected mosquitoes by placing the hand in a jar containing the insects, five, or 71 per cent., contracted the disease.

Such, in brief, was the result of the experimental work. None of the patients experimented with died.

It was found that yellow fever was produced by the injection of blood taken from the general circulation of a patient, subcutaneous injections of two cubic centimeters of blood being followed by the disease, and the definite conclusion was reached that the parasite of yellow fever must be present in the general circulation at least during the early stages of the disease, and that yellow fever may be produced, like malarial fever, either by the bite of the mosquito or by the injection of the blood taken from the general circulation. From this the important corollary is reached, to quote Dr. Reed's own words: "The spread of yellow fever can be most effectually controlled by measures directed to the destruction of the mosquitoes and the protection of the sick against the bites of these insects."

In the malarial investigations, the only mosquitoes which have been found to carry the disease are those of the genus *Anopheles*. The malarial germ seems to die in the stomachs of the commoner mosquitoes of the genus *Culex*. With yellow fever, so far as the investigations have gone, but one species of mosquito has been found to transmit the disease. This is the form known as *Stegomyia fasciata*, formerly placed in the genus *Culex*. This mosquito is a southern form, and its geographic distribution corresponds very accurately with the geographic distribution of the disease. It is commonly found in our Southern States, and is abundant throughout tropical regions. It is a mosquito which readily accommodates itself to city conditions, and breeds freely in the cesspools, rain-water tanks and barrels, and places of a similar nature. It thus abounds in southern communities. One of the most interesting differences in the habits of this mosquito and the malaria-bearing forms, and one which has some practical significance, is that, while the malarial mosquitoes seem to fly and bite only at night, the yellow-fever mosquito

is popularly termed in many southern regions the "day mosquito," since it bites in the afternoon as well as at night. It will be remembered that the malarial experimenters on the Roman Campaigna walked about the neighboring country during the day and retired to their mosquito-proof house only at nightfall; but in a yellow-fever country it is wise to protect one's self against mosquito-bites by day as well as by night.

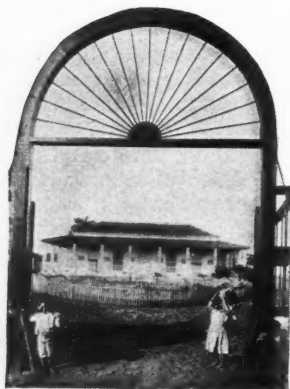
The incredulity which was felt by many, and which was expressed by certain journals after Dr. Reed's first announcement of the preliminary work of the commission, at the meeting of the American Public Health Association in Indianapolis last October, has passed away since the publication of his last paper, read before the Pan-American Medical Congress at Havana early in February of the present year. The paper itself is conclusive; but the modest way in which Dr. Reed has told the story of the magnificent results achieved by himself and by his colleagues, while exact and scientific, does not impress the average non-medical reader with a due sense of its importance. But when one learns of the enthusiasm with which Dr. Reed was received by the Johns Hopkins Medical Association and by the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and when one talks, as the writer has done, with physicians from Central America who were present at the Pan-American Medical Congress at Havana, and with those who assisted in this great experiment, one cannot fail to believe, not only in the soundness of the conclusions, but in the transcendent importance of the discovery.

Practical anti-mosquito work was undertaken in Cuba immediately following the formulation of these conclusions. General orders were issued requiring the universal use of mosquito-bars in all barracks, especially in hospitals, as well as in field service where practicable. The drainage of breeding-places, the use of petroleum on standing water, in which mosquitoes breed, was directed, and the medical department of the army furnished oil for this purpose. It has resulted that Havana had less yellow fever during the present year than at any time in its history. Not a single case has originated in the city of Havana since May 7 last, and, incidentally, malarial fevers have been greatly reduced.



## CUBA'S INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES.

BY ALBERT G. ROBINSON.



GATEWAY AT ENTRANCE TO A  
PLANTER'S HOME.

THE island of Cuba is a gigantic farm of 28,000,000 acres of marvelously fertile soil. Thirteen million acres remain as virgin forest. Her present population is a little above one and a half millions.

Were Cuba as densely populated as Massachusetts, her census would show 11,000,000 inhabitants. An

equal density with that of England would give her upward of 22,000,000. Her ability to support a population per square mile equivalent to that of England, so large a percentage of which is dependent upon manufacturing interests, is somewhat doubtful, from the fact that Cuba presents little or no possibility of ever becoming a manufacturing center. In a measure, the comparison with Massachusetts is also faulty, for the same reason. Yet, in the latter case, the vastly greater fertility of Cuban soil would offset the manufacturing feature, and there is little doubt that Cuba, along the line of her particular agricultural advantages, can provide a comfortable and reasonably profitable living for a population of 10,000,000 of moderately industrious citizens.

The census of 1899, prepared by American authority under the direction of General Sanger, gives the number of Cuban farms as 60,711. Of these, 38,550 are of less than eight acres in extent; 11,650 are between eight and sixteen acres; 7,300 only are upward of 150 acres. It is evident, therefore, that under present conditions Cuba is a land of small farmers, tentieths representing the small farmer as against one-twentieth each of farms of fair area and estates of wide acreage. This is further supported by the fact that about 1,000,000, or two-thirds of the entire population, may be classed as being of the country, against one-third which is of the city. A considerable percentage of this urban

population also, more or less directly, derives its living from Cuba's agricultural production.

Of Cuba's total area, only about 3 per cent. is now under cultivation. One of the surprising and impressive incidents of travel in Cuba is noted in journeying through the interior, particularly in the provinces of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe. One rides by train for hours, and by saddle for days, across vast savannas, covered, in great part, with rank grasses of three to four feet in height, and stretching away, seemingly as level as a floor, to the distant horizon on all sides. This is notably the case in Santa Clara. Puerto Principe is less flat, showing more of low, rolling hills; but there is the same vast expanse, for which few of us are prepared on our first visit to the interior of Cuba. All this means, some day, corn, beans, potatoes, sugar, tobacco, small fruits, vegetables for New York's winter market, grown under natural conditions of soil and climate, without forcing.

Roughly averaged, Cuba's commerce may be given, for normal years, as \$100,000,000 worth of exports, and \$60,000,000 worth of imports. Giving to Cuba that possible six or seven times her present population, and assuming no increase in proportionate production, she becomes an exporter of \$700,000,000, and an importer of \$420,000,000, which is a very tidy business for a little country. Such figures may appear to be fanciful,—a kind of dream story,—but they are nothing of the kind. It will probably be many years before Cuba can attain such an increase in her population and such an extension of her commerce, but such attainment and extension is a safe prophecy if one does not set the time limit too far on this side of the opening of another century.

During the six years 1890-95, inclusive, Cuba averaged a sugar crop of a little less than 900,000 tons of 2,240 pounds per year. The total world-production is, approximately, 8,000,000 tons, divided, also approximately, into 3,000,000 tons of cane-sugar and 5,000,000 from beets and other sources. Cuba is easily capable of producing 4,000,000 tons per year, and her limit of possibility is far from being reached at that figure. The cost of production in the island is not obtainable with any degree of accuracy. Much depends upon the advantages or disadvantages



of the individual planter in matters of locality, shipping facilities, quality of soil, equipment of estate, financial resources, etc. Under reasonably favorable conditions and good business methods, Cuban sugar should stand the planter, for test grades of raw sugar free on board vessel for shipment, not far from \$45 to \$50 per long ton of 2,240 pounds. With Cuba a producer of her readily possible 4,000,000 tons, this item alone represents an export trade of some \$200,000,000.

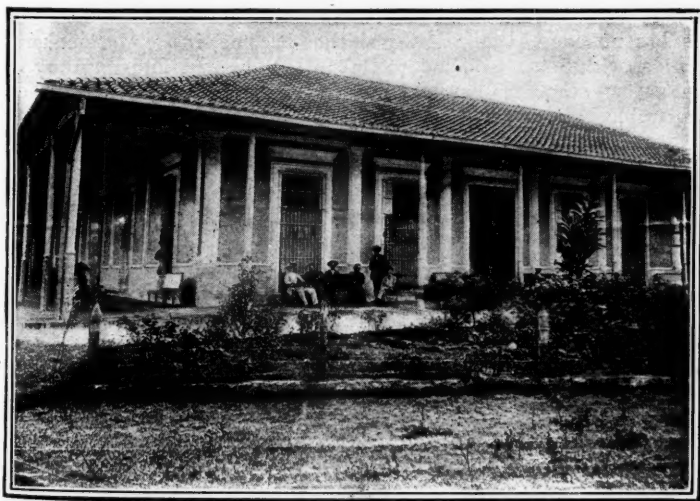
Such an extension depends upon two factors—the investment of capital, and favorable conditions in the market, principally of the United States. The matter of political conditions may be left out of the consideration, as one which will find reasonably speedy determination. Without arguing for the free admission of Cuban sugars to the United States, it must be conceded that such admission presents a most important consideration for the general American public. With the free admission of Cuban sugars to the United States, it would be possible for the American grocer to supply his customers at about three cents per pound. The vast economy which would thus be effected in American households and American manufacturing interests is wholly apparent. But it is to be noted that such a reduction and such an economy could only be effected at the cost of an enormous reduction of national revenue now obtained from the tariff placed on the importation. On the other hand, again, another important argument appears. Such a reduction in the price of sugars in the American market might well make the United States almost complete master of the world's trade in canned

fruits, jellies, and preserves. We can grow the fruits of all kinds, large and small. We can make the tins and the glass jars in which to pack them. The possibilities opened through such a channel extend in many directions, and involve commercial opportunities of gigantic proportions. One thing is wholly certain. At present, the vexed Cuban question presents complicated political features which dominate the problem. In a few years, at the longest, these political complications will have been adjusted, and the United States will stand face to face with Cuba's vast economic problem, opening new lines of trade and manufacture to the American investor, new economies to the American household.

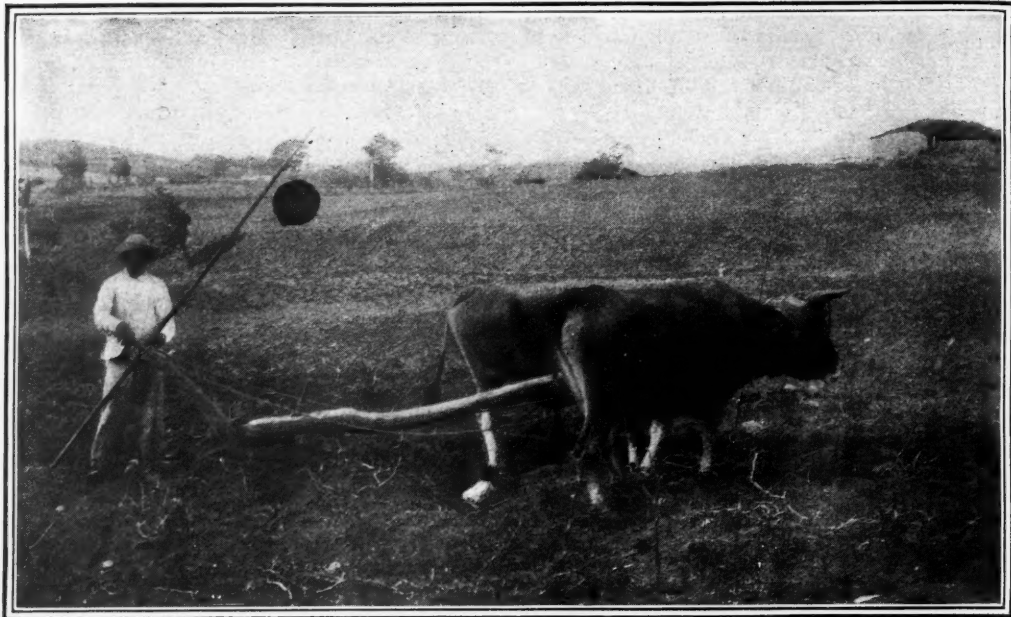
In some of her productive possibilities, Cuba fits into American interests as the hand fits the glove. Sugar is but one of them. Coffee is another, and cocoa is a third. For many years, Cuba has raised but little coffee. Planters found sugar a more profitable industry, and turned their attention in that direction. In the first quarter of the last century, Cuba was producing nearly 10,000 tons of coffee a year. In 1846, there were 1,600 coffee plantations on the island; in 1894, there were 191. In price, Cuba can never compete with the Brazilian coffee. But in that which to many is of far greater importance—quality—Brazil offers no competition. Cuba can grow the finest coffee in the world, and can grow a large percentage of the coffee which coffee-drinkers want to use. In quality, Porto Rico would be its rival, but Porto Rico has been putting about 25,000 tons per year of delicious coffee into the world-market, and few Americans have known of it, and fewer have tasted it.

Porto Rico's utmost possible coffee-production stops at about 50,000 tons, and the world uses about 1,200,000.

The hills and mountains of Santiago province are especially suitable for coffee-production. It will grow in almost all parts of the island, but the superior quality is best produced at an altitude of 1,500 to 2,500 feet above sea level. There is no reason whatever why Cuba should not grow and find a ready market for coffee to an annual value of anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. It is one of Cuba's ready possibilities. As the Cuban coffee requires shade for its best growth and production,



A PLANTER'S HOUSE.



THE REAL CUBAN AT WORK IN THE FIELD.

a coffee estate becomes also a banana plantation, the banana being used as the most suitable sunshade for the tender coffee shrub. Cocoa finds a smaller but far from insignificant market as an original product and as such derivatives as chocolate and cocoa-butter. The same hills of Santiago province are capable of producing cocoa of an excellent though perhaps not highly superior quality.

Cuba's tobacco-production has heretofore been quite exclusively limited to special and high grades. In that department, she has no competitor. Vuelta Abajo tobacco stands, with Sea Island cotton, Manila hemp, and a few other world-specialties, unique, incomparable. But Cuba can produce a very notable percentage of all the cigars used in this very smoky world. Connecticut will lift up its hands and its voice in vigorous protest against any free admission to the United States of the Cuban weed. But Cuba, little country though she is, can plant a tobacco area as large as the whole State of Connecticut, and grow cigars, at two or three cents apiece, that will make a better smoke than Connecticut brands at twice the money. Specific and *ad valorem* duties now stand in her way. As I see the prospective political status of Cuba, with the outcome that seems inevitable, I should, were I a Connecticut tobacco-raiser, hedge a little bit, and consider the turning of my tobacco-fields into a nutmeg farm or a cutlery

plantation, or give careful consideration to the question of emigration to Cuba.

Cuba produces no tobacco for chewing or for pipe-smoking. The Cubans who smoke pipes might be counted on one's fingers without making a second round on the fingers. The cigar and the cigarette prevail. To what extent the Cuban cigarette might ever become popular with American smokers is a matter beyond determination. It is certain that most Americans of prolonged residence become, if they be smokers, addicted to Cuban brands, and find difficulty in weaning themselves back to American brands on their return home. A few never acquire the liking for the Cuban. I recall one day in Yauco, in Porto Rico, when I saw a "Jacky" from an American warship take from his pocket a little pasteboard box marked "Caporal." It contained two cigarettes. He lit one. A private from an American volunteer regiment bought the other, paying forty cents for it. Generally, however, the Cuban cigarette is preferred by Americans in Cuba, as the Philippine cigarette is preferred in the Philippines. But I strongly doubt whether, in the United States, the Cuban cigarette would prove a serious rival to the American.

Cuba consumes nearly one-half of her present production at home, yet her exports of leaf and manufactured tobacco are valued at about \$20,000,000. The export for 1899 included 226,000,000.

268,569 cigars. The greater part of the Cuban tobacco trade is now in the hands of two or three large concerns that control the output and, in many cases, stand behind the purchasers by advancing money on the crop. The application of this system is chiefly responsible for the very rapid recuperation, since the war, of the Cuban tobacco industry.

It is wholly probable that one of Cuba's greatest industries, if not her greatest, will be the production of fruits and vegetables for the American market. Thirty or forty years ago, the Havana orange was the choice orange of the market. American cultivation of the fruit, and the energy with which the American output has been pushed, have sent the Cuban orange into the background. But there is no question that the proper cultivation, in Cuba, of the Cuban stock will result in the production of an orange which for juiciness, flavor, size, and sweetness will be without a superior in the world. The free-skinned mandarin oranges can be produced to advantage, as can the kindred fruits, the shaddock, the grape fruit, the lime, and the lemon.

Cuba can raise all the bananas that the United States can eat, and it is probable that at no distant day those concerns which now control the trade in bananas and cocoanuts and pineapples will all look to near-by Cuba for their supply of these fruits, leaving Jamaica and Belize and San

Domingo to find new markets. Figs, dates, guavas, nectarines, apricots, and pomegranates are all among the ready possibilities for either canning or shipment. The aguacate is a fruit which careful shipment might well lay down in northern markets to the great advantage of northern palates. To those who have eaten mangoes in the Philippines and other points in the far East, the Cuban mango is a distinct failure. The guava jelly of Cuba is endlessly superior to the product of India and the far East, and a larger market should be opened for it.

It is quite probable that there are several moderate fortunes waiting for those who will go to Cuba and grow strawberries in a business way. The same may be said of melons. By proper cultivation, strawberries may be produced every month in the year under natural conditions. Specially selected sites and artificial irrigation might be necessary, but the sites and the water are there for those who will make scientific study of a promising industry. Small watermelons of delicious sweetness and flavor, and muskmelons of excellent quality, make their appearance in the market early in the year. Pineapples are receiving considerable attention, and there are both promise and opening for wide extension of their cultivation. Cuba is a land of fruits and vegetables, and the great markets of America are open to her products. Many vege-



CUTTING SUGAR-CANE.





TOBACCO DRYING.

tables will produce two crops per year, and some are perennial. New York may well eat Cuban peas and tomatoes and strawberries, all fresh from the vines, at reasonable prices in mid-winter. With capital, cheap sugar, and intelligent direction, Cuban canned fruits and preserves might well become famous. Careful and intelligent investigation of Cuba's possibilities in fruits and vegetables will open many avenues for profitable investment. The Cuban "sisal grass" is of better quality than the Mexican, and the industry is hardly touched. The yucca is a plant whose root yields a highly superior starch.

It is officially estimated that there are 13,000,000 acres of virginal forest lands in Cuba. This is nearly one-half of the total area. The improvement of transportation facilities will bring some of this to market. It will include mahogany, ebony, granadilla, majagua, cedar, walnut, *lignum-vitæ*, oak, and pine. There are more than thirty species of palm, some of which have special uses. But timber cutting and sawing are for the specialist who "knows a tree" and has had experience in "making sawdust." It is an unsafe industry for the uninitiated. For the expert, Cuba holds some promise when Santiago province, where most of the timber is located, is opened up by railways.

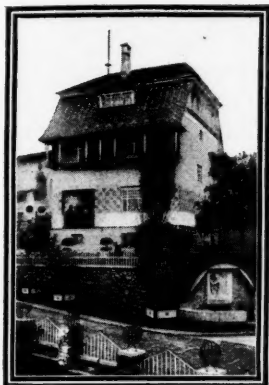
What Cuba may yet offer to the prospector for minerals, no man can say. Yet, while it is certain that Cuba's wealth lies in that which it is possible to produce on her surface, there is no doubt that a modest amount of wealth lies under some portions of that surface. Santiago province has already yielded over 3,000,000 tons of iron ore. It is mainly hematite ore, found principally as "float" in great masses of boulders. It carries about 62 per cent. of iron, and is remarkably free from sulphur. There is no doubt that other and larger quantities will yet be opened up. There is also copper and manganese. Nothing, I believe, is being done with the copper, but some manganese has been taken out within recent years, and companies are now preparing for extensive operations in that material. Coal, asphaltum, and marble occur in various localities, but their abundance or their value has not yet been demonstrated. There are the usual rumors and legends of gold and silver.

Cuba is a land of unlimited promise, a sun-kissed spot with a marvelous soil. Here and there some other region may rival her in all natural advantages save that one of supreme importance—her closeness to the world's great markets. The logical outcome of her position is annexation to the United States.



# THE EXPOSITION OF THE ARTIST COLONY IN DARMSTADT.

By J. Q. ADAMS.



HOUSE OLBRICH.

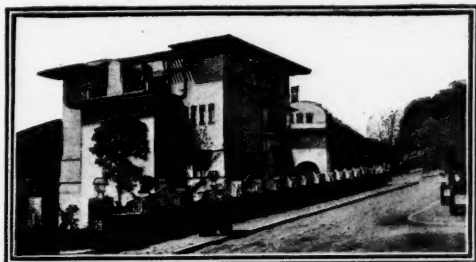
THE strength and extent of the so-called new art movement in Germany may be judged from the large number of art exhibitions now opened. Scarcely a city in the whole empire that has not its own local art exposition. Most of them have stuck to the well-beaten method of bringing together, under one roof, a great variety

of objects from shop and studio; but in Darmstadt traditions have been disregarded, and an art exhibition has been opened as interesting as it is original.

Two years ago the young Grand Duke of Hesse, Ernst Ludwig, called to his capital, Darmstadt, seven German artists who had already won a reputation in their respective fields. Though they receive small salaries from their ducal patron, they are under no obligation to work for him. If he wants the product of their labor, he must buy it the same as any one else.

He also offered them building lots, rent free for five years, in a beautiful park. The four married members of the artist colony accepted this offer, and a little less than a year ago began building their houses. Later, they conceived the idea of exhibiting these houses and their contents as works of art. Four other gentlemen of Darmstadt bought neigh-

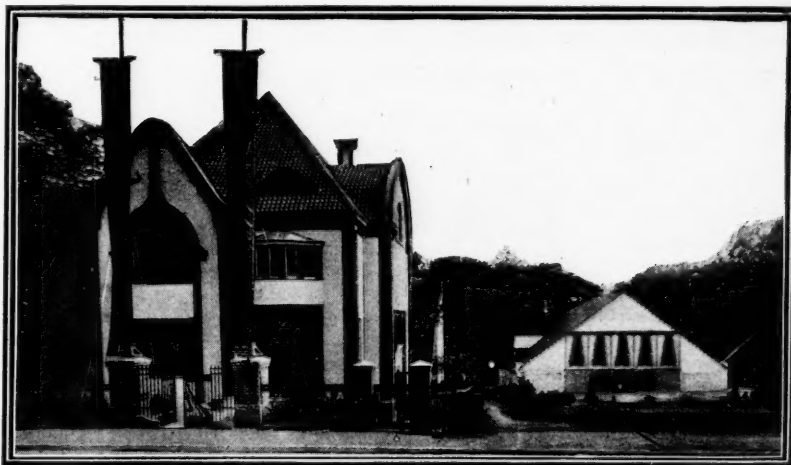
boring lots, and have built on them under the guidance of the artists of the colony. The grand duke erected a large central building for studios. Then, besides, they have built a res-



REAR VIEW OF HOUSE HABICH.

taurant, a temporary theater, and a temporary picture gallery, making in all a dozen buildings. These, with their furniture and decorations, form the Art Exposition of 1901 of the Artist Colony of Darmstadt.

Here we see houses in their gardens, with all their furnishings in place, and no superfluous articles to weary us. We must keep in mind that everything we see was designed by some one of the seven artists and made according to his directions. Naturally, we must not think of

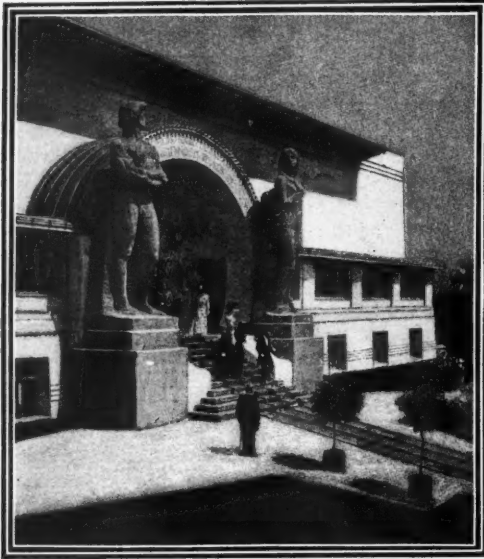


HOUSE BEHRENS.

THEATER.

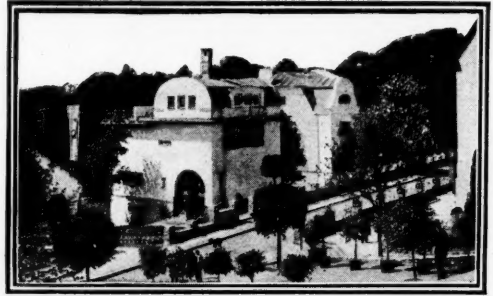
these men as merely painters or sculptors. Although two or three work only in one field, several practise successfully all forms of plastic and decorative art. In some cases, the house and every object in it are all designed by one artist.

While all of these houses are original and interesting, some of them possess many features which the ordinary man is unable at once to ac-



ENTRANCE TO ERNST LUDWIG HOUSE.

cept. One feels that in some cases a new and striking form or juxtaposition of colors has been made at the expense of beauty, and some of the artists exhibit a play of fancy and a sense of color very different from ordinary mortals. Nevertheless, they all possess many beautiful features, and one,—House Behrens,—in its simplicity, dignity, and beauty, is a fine work of art. This house is original and most modern in conception. It seems to have grown out of the best elements of our present conditions, and yet there is no feature that shocks good taste or cries aloud to be praised and flattered. Its artist-owner, Peter Behrens, was not only its architect and landscape gardener,



THE GLÜCKERT HOUSES.

but he also designed every object in the house. He painted the pictures, made the bas-reliefs, designed the carpets, furniture, hangings, table services, patterns for embroidery on curtains, pillowcases,—in brief, there is not a single thing in or about this "home" that did not come from the fertile brain of its owner.

Many features of the exhibition deserve high praise. Especially the sculptures of Mr. Habich, who, besides many other things, carved the two gigantic figures—man and woman—on either side of the entrance to "Ernst Ludwig House."

These artists are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of our time. The designs for their furniture, carpets, and, in fact, all articles, are made so that they may be executed by machinery; that is, they depend for their æsthetic effects, not on carvings and externals, but upon the structure of the object,—upon beauty of line, form, and color. So, the articles may be brought within the reach of persons of moderate incomes.

Hence, here in Hesse, which is only a little larger than Delaware, and has a population equal to that of Philadelphia, has been started an art movement which is surely destined to have a marked influence on industry and art.



THE ERNST LUDWIG HOUSE.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### A SKETCH OF TOM L. JOHNSON.

IN the August *Frank Leslie's*, Mr. W. R. Merri-  
rick gives a good account of the career of  
Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, and of his  
present activities in revising the tax lists of Cleve-  
land corporations.

Mr. Johnson was born in Scott County, Ken-  
tucky, 1854. His father, Col. Albert Johnson,  
was a wealthy plant-  
er before the war,  
which ruined him.  
Tom Johnson at ten  
years of age was  
selling papers on the  
trains. He got a  
chance to go to  
school in Louisville,  
but had to give it  
up on account of  
further family re-  
verses when he was  
sixteen years old.  
He then worked in  
a Louisville rolling-  
mill office as an er-  
rand-boy, and soon  
was given a better  
position in one of  
the offices of the  
Louisville Street  
Railway Company  
at seven dollars a  
week; two years  
later he was super-  
intendent of the  
road.

"He was married  
when about twenty  
years of age. 'What  
have you with which  
to support a wife?'  
his prospective  
father-in-law asked.  
'These two hands,'  
was the reply. It  
was characteristic, and it won him his wife.

"In 1876, with capital furnished by a wealthy  
relative and friends, Mr. Johnson bought the  
Indianapolis street-railway system for \$90,000.  
He was installed as manager. Profits paid for  
the road in a few years; it was subsequently  
sold for more than a million. During his In-  
dianapolis career he invented and patented a  
number of devices that were improvements in

street-railway equipment, and these yielded  
handsome profits.

"Cleveland was the next objective of Mayor  
Johnson. He purchased what was then known  
as the Brooklyn line in 1879. His coming  
marked a new era in the new metropolis of Ohio  
in the management of its street-railway lines. It  
was then the transition period from horse-cars to

electric motors, yet  
the manager re-  
duced fares and be-  
came the liveliest  
kind of a competi-  
tor for rival com-  
panies. A road he  
found much dilapi-  
dated speedily be-  
came the best  
equipped in the city.

"Another inven-  
tion—the girder  
rail, now in general  
use on all street-rail-  
way lines—yielded  
him immense prof-  
its. Capital was in-  
terested, and a plant  
was established at  
Johnstown, Pa., for  
the manufacture of  
these and other  
rails. Mayor John-  
son also started a  
big steel plant at  
Lorain, Ohio, and  
these, with his  
street-railway enter-  
prises, proved ex-  
tremely successful.  
The foundation of  
his fortune was  
quickly laid. He be-  
came interested in  
street-railway proj-  
ects in a half-dozen



MAYOR TOM L. JOHNSON, OF CLEVELAND.

different cities and towns. Besides his Cleveland  
system, he acquired stock in St. Louis, Detroit;  
Brooklyn, and New York roads, as well as in  
several little lines in small cities. All proved  
more or less successful. In 1889 he was promi-  
nently in the public eye by reason of an offer  
to sell his Detroit lines to the city. This fell  
through, however, the Supreme Court declaring  
the legislative enabling act invalid.

## MAYOR JOHNSON'S SELF-EDUCATION.

"Mayor Johnson's education, since leaving school at the age of sixteen, has been obtained by reading and study during moments snatched from a busy life in caring for his extensive interests. His knowledge is practical, theoretical only in matters pertaining to his hobby, the single tax and equitable taxation generally, and the reforms allied thereto. He has a large library, and travel and association with men of affairs has developed and broadened his store of information. He is a ready speaker, quick-witted, magnetic, and forceful rather than polished in his platform utterances. He has a happy faculty of adapting himself to his audience. He is apt in illustration, homely in metaphor, and fearless and frank in his admissions or denunciations. He is democratic in his manner, although his tastes and his appreciation of the good things of this world are epicurean. The doors of his Euclid Avenue mansion swing open freely to all who call upon him.

## THE MAYOR IN PERSON.

"In person, Mayor Johnson is about five feet seven inches in height. His figure is rotund, almost roly-poly. His curly iron-gray hair is usually carelessly brushed back from his rather low but broad forehead. He is smooth-shaven, and his smooth, round face has been lightly touched in the matter of wrinkles. Many of his pictures give him a rather boyish appearance, which is belied, however, by the firm, aggressive chin and wide, strong mouth, with lips which compress firmly, and an under lip which protrudes just enough to indicate the tenacity of purpose, so strong a feature of his mental make-up. He dresses plainly, usually in a single-breasted frock-coat of generous proportions and of a dark mixture. He is unostentatious, and though always neat, hardly suggests a fashion-plate."

## THE PRESENT WORK ON CLEVELAND'S TAX LISTS.

The news which reaches us as we are going to press, that Mr. Johnson with his board of equalization has succeeded in having the assessed valuation of Senator Hanna's Cleveland street railway raised from \$600,000 to over \$6,000,000, lends point to Mr. Merrick's account of the businesslike way in which the new mayor has gone about carrying out his theories of taxation. Before he had been an hour in the mayor's chair, Mr. Johnson engaged a corps of experts to investigate the valuations fixed by the decennial appraisers, who had finished their work a few weeks previously. The mayor said that while

the small property-owners paid taxes on about 60 per cent. of the worth of their homes, great corporations only paid on about 6 per cent. of the worth of their street railroads, etc. He made the city council give him funds to carry on the work of investigation. He engaged Prof. E. W. Bemis, late of the University of Chicago, and Mr. W. R. Sommers, an expert on taxation, and gave them a large force of clerks to compile data.

"Offices were fitted up, equipped with maps and records, where the taxpayers could file their



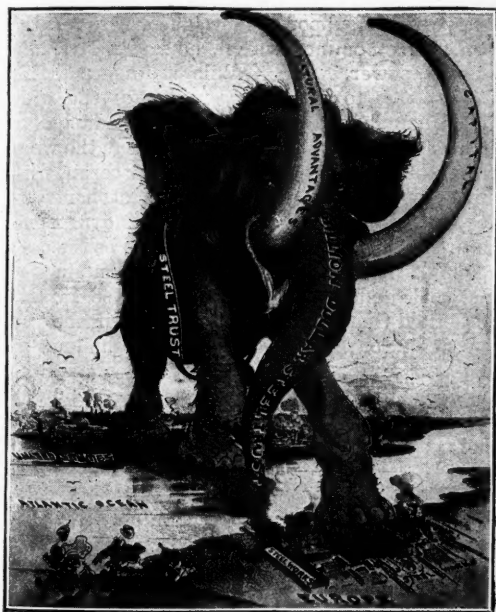
MAYOR JOHNSON AS HIS ENEMIES SEE HIM.

complaints. Lawyers and experts received and tabulated them, and all the mass of information obtained was laid before the board of revision, which finally fixes the valuations upon which taxes in Cleveland will be levied for the next ten years. Information collected in this manner was largely responsible for a flat increase of 12½ per cent. in valuations which the State board of revision ordered made in Cleveland real estate. The task of the local board will be to apportion this increase, placing it upon property it considers undervalued. Mayor Johnson's experts will attempt to point out wherein this undervaluation lies."



## DR. ELY'S ANALYSIS OF THE STEEL "TRUST."

TO the August *Cosmopolitan*, Dr. Richard T. Ely contributes "An Analysis of the Steel Trust," in which he finds that the forces at work in this combination are old and familiar, and that there is nothing new in the spectacle of the great corporation except its magnitude. Dr. Ely sees in the billion-dollar trust "three distinct kinds of monopolistic forces, working together and strengthening each other—viz., those proceeding from sharp limitations of supply of valuable minerals; those proceeding from patents and secret processes; and, finally, those coming



THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION AS VIEWED FROM EUROPE.—From Judge.

from transportation agencies and other similar monopolistic pursuits. We find thus what we may call monopoly raised to the third power. On the other hand, all sources of supply are not as yet embraced in this combination, and potentialities of competition still exist here and there; but if untoward events do not beset the course of the billion-dollar steel trust, its monopolistic power is likely to increase."

## WE RELY ON THE TRUST'S BENEVOLENCE.

Dr. Ely calls attention to the fact that everybody admits the tremendous power now wielded by the men at the head of the steel trust and of analogous companies, and to the further fact that

we are relying, apparently, on the wisdom and goodness of these gentlemen for protection from any ill use of their power. Dr. Ely thinks that history does not show any proofs that benevolence may be hoped for from practically unlimited power. "Or, turning to the deductive argument, does our observation of human nature even at the best lead us to think this a safe procedure? When we question ourselves, do we think we can stand such a test?" Dr. Ely points out that the public, while almost dazed at the stupendousness of recent industrial events, is not inclined to reproach our economic kings. He quotes Mr. Tom L. Johnson's statement that "as a private citizen he would take advantage of conditions favorable to monopoly, but that, so far from aiding to pass laws calculated to build up monopoly, he would do all in his power to defeat any proposals for new laws of this character, and would likewise exert himself to secure the repeal of existing laws calculated to promote monopoly. There is a general inclination and belief that this is a sound and thoroughly ethical course of action, and one finds one's self wondering at times how many of our magnates are socialists at heart, working out as best they can their theories."

## REVISE THE PATENT LAWS.

Dr. Ely thinks that if we want a competitive system of society we must proceed slowly but surely with legislative remedies; his point of view as to the public ownership of such monopolies as transportation agencies and gas works is well known. To maintain competitive equality, he would have our patent laws revised, and he thinks the most conservative proposition for meeting this situation is that of a former commissioner of patents, who would have the Government reserve the right to purchase patents and throw them open to public use. Dr. Ely calls to mind the recent action of Prof. S. M. Babcock, of the Wisconsin University, in refusing to patent his Babcock milk test, an invention worth millions of dollars, because he felt that as a public servant he ought to give the general public the benefits of his inventions.

## OTHER REMEDIES.

Aside from the patent laws, Dr. Ely thinks that the measures for protection against great concentration of industrial power should proceed with the thorough regulation of bequest and inheritance, including the taxation of the right to receive property by bequest and inheritance; the law of private corporations ought to be thoroughly reformed, and, still more important, ought to be better administered.

## WILL EUROPE FIGHT THE UNITED STATES?

THE August *Atlantic Monthly* opens with a striking estimate of the results of America's trade competition with Europe, by Mr. Brooks Adams. Mr. Adams rehearses briefly the historical events which have attended great disturbances of the economic equilibrium of the world, and he finds that these events prove that international competition, if carried far enough, must end in war. He applies this rule to the present critical state of the economic balance of the world, with America's trade balance risen to over half a million a year and the amount tending to increase. He finds America underselling Europe in agricultural products, in minerals as raw materials, in most branches of manufactured iron and steel, and in many other classes of wares. "On the present basis, there seems no reason to doubt that as time goes on America will drive Europe more and more from neutral markets, and will, if she makes the effort, flood Europe herself with goods at prices with which Europeans cannot compete." America's foreign indebtedness must soon be extinguished, and then the whole vast burden of payment for American exports will fall upon the annual earnings of foreign nations, at the moment when those earnings are cut down by the competition of the very goods for which they must pay.

## THREE POSSIBLE COURSES FOR EUROPE.

Mr. Adams sees only three avenues for the relief which Europe must seek from such a condition. First, Europe may reorganize herself upon a scale to correspond with the organization of the United States; but this may hardly be. Second, the United States may be induced to abandon something of her advantages and ameliorate the situation of Europe by commercial reciprocity. In other words, the United States may prefer to follow somewhat the same policy which Cobden advocated as opposed to the policy of Colbert and Napoleon. The third possible course is an armed attack by Europe on the United States.

## EUROPE'S IMPASS.

Europe finds herself in an impass. Her farmers cannot compete with American farmers, as her soil is less fertile, and since 1897 her manufacturers cannot compete with American manufacturers. Mr. Adams thinks that the United States, for her own protection, has in action a mechanism which holds Europe as in a vise,—the protective tariff. "To make their gigantic industrial system lucrative, Americans have comprehended that it must be worked at the highest velocity and at its full capacity, and they have

taken their measures accordingly. To guard against a check, they rely on a practically prohibitive tariff, by which they hope to maintain the home market at a reasonable level, and with the profit thus obtained they expect to make good any loss which may accrue from forcing their surplus upon foreigners at prices with which these cannot cope. No wonder the European regards America as a dangerous and relentless foe; and the fact that Europe has forced on America these measures as a means of self-defense signifies nothing. The European sees in America a competitor who, while refusing to buy, throws her wares on every market, and who, while she drives the peasant from his land, reduces the profits of industry which support the wage-earners of the town. Most ominous of all, he marks a rapidly growing power, which, while it undersells his mines, closes to him every region of the wide earth where he might find minerals adapted to his needs. Lying like a colossus across the western continent, with her ports on either ocean, with China opposite and South America at her feet, the United States bars European expansion. South America and China are held to be the only accessible regions which certainly contain the iron, coal, and copper which Europe seeks, and the United States is determined that, if she can prevent it, South America and China shall not be used as bases for hostile competition. Regarding South America, her declarations are explicit, and during the last twelve months her actions in Asia have spoken more emphatically than words.

## AMERICA INVITES ATTACK.

"Americans are apt to reckon on their geographical position as in itself an insurance against war risks, on the principle that, like the tortoise, they are invulnerable if they withdraw within their shell. Such was the case formerly, but is not the case now. On the contrary, in European eyes, America offers the fairest prize to plunder that has been known since the sack of Rome, and, according to European standards, she is almost as unprotected as was Holland before Louis XIV.

"First of all, America is valuable not only for what she has herself, but for what she keeps from others; for even without her islands, the United States now closes South America and China. Were she defeated, these two vast territories would lie open to division. But more than this, Continental Europeans apprehend that were the United States crushed on the sea, were her islands taken from her, were she shut up within her own borders, all the rest of the world, save the British empire, would fall to them, and that they might exclude American products at their will. They believe that American society

would not stand the strain of the dislocation of the industrial system incident to the interruption of exports, and that disturbances would ensue which would remove all fear of American supremacy. Also, Continental statesmen are not lacking who conceive that England might see more profit in helping to divide the lion's skin than in binding up his wounds. Nor must it ever be forgotten that, with Great Britain, the success of the European or the American continent is only a choice of evils. America is her most dangerous competitor save Germany and Russia. Great Britain, therefore, at present holds to America as the lesser peril; but should, at a given moment, the weight in the other scale of the balance preponderate, England would shift to the side of our antagonist."

#### WE MUST REVISE THE TARIFF OR FIGHT.

Mr. Adams thinks that we in the United States have got to make up our minds whether we will do away with our tariff or fight—whether we will prefer a peaceful or an aggressive solution of the problem before Europe. If we prefer the latter, he thinks we ought to set about preparing to do our best, and this at once. Instead of 100,000 men in our army, he thinks we ought to have 300,000, with a much more complete system of coast defense; and chiefly ought our navy to be strengthened until we have, say, a hundred battleships and armored cruisers.

#### ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL RIVALRY WITH AMERICA.

THE *Fortnightly Review* publishes two articles on "Our Commercial Rivalry with America." Mr. Benjamin Taylor regards the acquisition of the Leyland steamers as a significant sign of the times, but only one of many movements that prove that England's unquestioned supremacy in shipping and maritime commerce is doomed to disappear. The Nicaragua Canal will afford American manufacturers such an advantage in the markets of the far East as they have never yet possessed. Unless the American republic, as some people predict, falls to pieces, the year 2000 will see Uncle Sam established permanently in the paramount position long occupied by John Bull. He thinks that the Americans are sure to pass the ship-subsidy bill, and when it is passed England will be at the beginning of the most formidable competition which she has yet faced. Mr. Taylor calculates that the saving of distance between London and New Zealand by the Nicaragua Canal would only be equivalent to three days' steaming for a quick steamer of 5,000 tons. The saving on these three days would amount to only

\$2,250, which is a very small sum to put against \$12,500 of canal duties.

Mr. H. W. Wilson writes on the danger which menaces England from the growth of the trusts in America. In the course of his paper he calls attention to the declared intention of many large firms to establish works in other countries, especially in the United States, whither the Yorkshire plush trade has already migrated.

#### The American Invasion.

The opening article in the *New Liberal Review* for July is by Mr. Kenric B. Murray, and is entitled "The American Invasion." Mr. Murray



THE BITTER CRY OF OUTCLASSED ENGLAND.

"Blarst the luck! Heverythink in the 'ole hempire is Yankee!"—From the *Journal* (New York).

is not a pessimist in regard to England's industrial position, and he begins by stating that he regards the increasing investment of American capital in that country as beneficial to both the Americans and the English people. He sees no sign whatever of dry-rot in the British nation or character. Britain's only drawbacks lie in the fact that she is too prosperous and too wealthy. The Americans and Germans willingly take greater risks, and are sometimes contented with smaller profits; but this is only a proof that England's reputation has risen so high that the very best business is brought to her. Nevertheless, Mr. Murray sees that the British educational system is imperfect:

"The empire of Germany has risen from under the tyrannical heel of the first Napoleon to be, by force of education, the first and most power-

ful nation of Continental Europe; and yet we heed not. Republican America has risen by means of free internal trade, and, above all, by means of free state education, right up to and including free university training, to be the first nation of the West; and yet we heed not. What cataclysm will be necessary to open our eyes to the national and state value of effective tuition? We pay and squander hundreds of thousands of pounds of good money yearly on an incomplete and disconnected system of education. When shall we cry halt and demand value for our money in matters educational, as we are already doing in matters naval and military? May it be soon, very soon, for we are losing time which may perhaps never be entirely retrieved."

Mr. Murray says, also, that the limited-liability acts are defective, and that British parliamentary procedure in regard to private bills is wasteful. Trade-unionism is the worst evil of all.

"But the greatest national waste is that deliberately and daily committed by British labor by intentional restriction of output. This restriction has become a rule now in the majority of trades. Needless to say that it is contrary to economic law, and is resorted to for purely selfish purposes—viz., to produce an artificial increase of wages. Fortunately for the progress of mankind, no such rule prevails in America; in fact, the contrary and natural practice of producing the largest amount per individual worker holds good in that country. The consequences will be severely felt as competition becomes

keener. In fact, it is already operating in the machinery trade, where American productions are successfully building up an important export trade. It is particularly in regard to rapidity of delivery that American producers are able to compete successfully with British manufacturers."

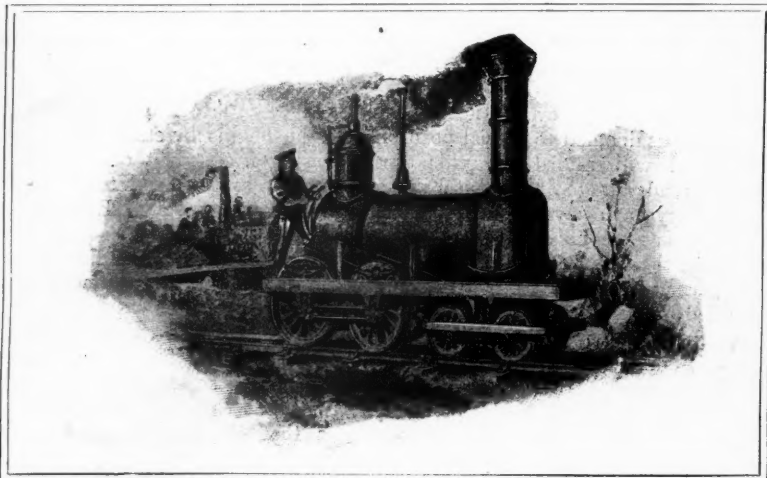
#### THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE.

THE recent discussion of American-built locomotives in the British Parliament makes pertinent the question, Is there an American locomotive type? An affirmative answer to this question is given by President John H. Converse, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in *Cassier's* for July.

Americans have been building locomotives ever since Peter Cooper experimented with his odd little machine on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1829. This proved at least that it was entirely practicable for locomotives to work around short curves. *Old Ironsides*, built by Mr. Matthias W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, in 1832, had a single pair of driving wheels and a single pair of leading wheels, and weighed, in working order, about five tons. This was the first locomotive built at the Baldwin works, but it was not to furnish the American type. That was evolved in Campbell's engine, in 1836—a locomotive having two pairs of coupled driving wheels, with a four-wheeled swiveling truck. This design has remained in general use from 1836 to the present day, and, in Mr. Converse's opinion, is entitled to be called the American type of locomotive. Of course, many improvements have been made in the details of construction, and weight and hauling capacity have been enormously increased.

#### OUR LOCOMOTIVES ABROAD.

Our foreign trade in locomotives has grown up within the last forty years. Recently, not content with the Cuban and South American trade, our locomotive-builders have invaded the eastern hemisphere, and almost every country in the world where railroads are in opera-



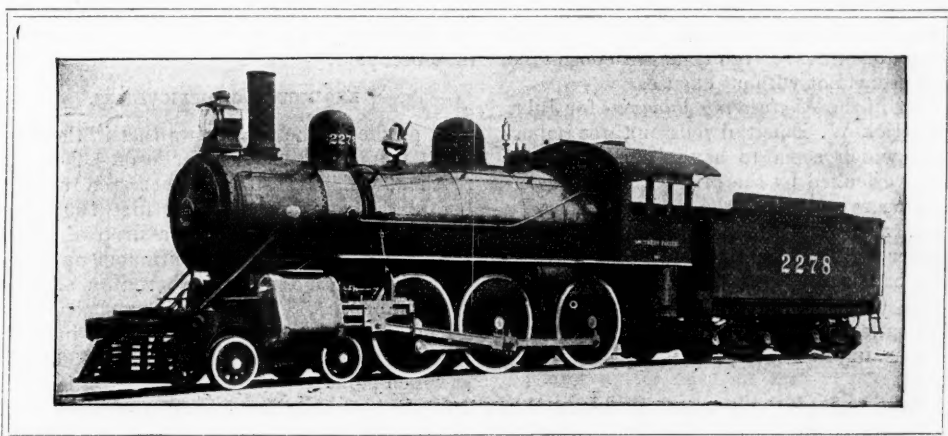
CAMPBELL'S ENGINE, 1836.  
(Origin of the American type.)



tion now has American locomotives. Mr. Converse alludes to the fact that within the past three years our locomotives have been supplied to Great Britain, France, and Germany—countries which in the past have themselves been extensive locomotive-producers and competitors for the South American trade.

Mr. Converse states three reasons for the introduction of American locomotives into Europe: "(1) The possibility of much earlier deliveries than European works could make; (2) to some extent the preference for American locomotives as to their type and size and details; (3) the question of price. Owing to the design and character of American locomotives, they can be, and have been, constructed at a less cost per unit of weight than the ordinary European locomotives, although the wages paid in America

price of not more than 40 or 50 per cent. The changes in the material have been the adoption of steel for boilers instead of iron; of thicker boilers and stronger boilers, made in a much more expensive and elaborate way, so as to be capable of carrying a steam pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, whereas thirty or forty years ago 100 pounds was the ordinary pressure. More parts are made of steel about the locomotive than formerly; tender-frames are made of steel; the tanks are made of steel; the cabs are made of steel, where they were formerly of wood. All the wheels under a locomotive and tender are steel-tired, where formerly both the tender and engine truck wheels were cast iron. This substitution has been made possible by great improvements in the production of steel. These changes are common to all loco-



TEN-WHEEL ENGINE FOR HEAVY FAST PASSENGER SERVICE ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. BUILT AT PATERSON, N. J.

are considerably higher than the wages in European locomotive works. This may be accounted for by both the characteristics of the American workman and by the probably more extended use of labor-saving machinery of all kinds in American shops."

#### INCREASED USE OF STEEL.

The aggregate weight of the ordinary locomotive used in the early years of American railroading probably did not exceed 12 or 16 tons. At the present time, freight engines of 100 tons and passenger engines of from 70 to 80 tons are in general use.

"American builders have probably more than doubled the weight of locomotives in twenty-five or thirty years, and at the same time have made most important improvements in the quality of material, but have done it with an increase in the

motive works in America, but in Europe practice has been more firmly established, and they have adhered to their original standards to a greater extent."

#### HIGH SPEED ON AMERICAN RAILROADS.

"The increase in speed has been one of the most remarkable developments of recent years. Some can remember when the technical papers gravely discussed the question whether the speed of a mile a minute had really ever been made on any American railroad, and there were those who maintained that such a story was only a myth. To-day, there are trains running in the United States scheduled at a rate which means a speed of anywhere from 70 to 80 miles an hour. They actually run on that schedule, and they do it every day. Some of the fastest time in the world is made between Philadelphia

and Atlantic City. The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Railroad both have their lines from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, and they have summer trains which are scheduled to make the distance from Philadelphia to Atlantic City in 60 minutes. The distance is from 55 to 59 miles, and out of the 60 minutes they have to take the ferry from Philadelphia to Camden, so that it is on record that passenger trains are run every day in the summer season from Camden to Atlantic City, a distance of 55 to 59 miles, in from 45 to 50 minutes."

#### THE UGANDA RAILWAY, EAST AFRICA.

BY the end of the present year it is believed that rail communication will have been established between Lake Victoria Nyanza and Mombasa, a port on the east coast of Africa. The building of this 580 miles of railroad has taken the British Government six years, but when the difficulties of the task are considered the delay seems not without excuse.

A writer in the *Engineering Magazine* for July, Mr. Frederick W. Emmett, dwells on three important facts which seem to have been wholly or partially overlooked by the critics of the government engineers: (1) That the country is sparsely inhabited, and that the native will not work, even under stress of famine; (2) that water is generally bad, and only to be had at long intervals; and (3) that animal transport over the first 250 miles from the coast—"the tsetse-fly region"—is impracticable, so that porters have to be used.

"Perhaps one of the greatest problems that had to be faced was that of the supply of labor, which, not being available in the country, had to be imported from India. Sir Guilford Molesworth states that the construction of the Uganda Railway involves an organization equivalent to

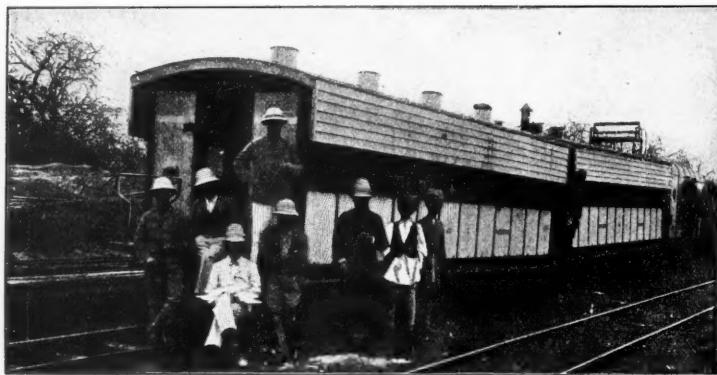
the maintenance of an alien army, amounting to over 20,000 men, in a practically waterless country, devoid of resources and of all means of animal and wheeled transport. Even at the advanced workings, hundreds of miles in the heart of Africa, everything had to be imported from a distant country, and from railhead to the advanced parties all stores, etc., had, until lately, to be carried on men's heads. Apart, too, from the engineering difficulties, which I will deal with later, the scarcity of water greatly hampered the work; while the depredations of man-eating lions, necessitating the erection of special stockades for the protection of the Indian coolies' camps and involving the death of two officials and about thirty coolies, the prevalence of fever, 'jiggers,' and ulcers and sores due to the thorn bushes through which the men had to cut their way, and many other untoward circumstances,—these constitute a list of difficulties which ought to be sufficient answers to critics who complain of the time occupied."

#### ENGINEERING DIFFICULTIES.

A profile of the line shows that in the first 60 miles from the sea an altitude of 1,200 feet is reached, which is steadily increased until, just before the completion of the first 100 miles, it becomes 1,800 feet. After a drop of 200 feet from this point, there is a continuous up-gradient to Makindu (205 miles), where the altitude is over 3,200 feet. Then there is a sharp drop for 20 miles, followed by another steep incline extending to Machakos Road Station (280 miles), at which point an altitude of 5,500 feet is reached. Nairobi (345 miles), the headquarters of the line, is at practically the same level as Machakos. Kikuyu escarpment (360 miles) has a height of 7,800 feet. Then begins a descent of nearly 2,000 feet into the Great Rift Valley, followed by a climb to the summit of Mau Mountain (490

miles), where the line reaches its highest level, 8,300 feet. From this point to Port Florence, the terminus on Lake Victoria Nyanza (580 miles), there is a continuous descent to the lake level, 3,800 feet.

For the descent into the Great Rift Valley from Kikuyu, in 13 miles of road, eight ravines had to be bridged by steel-trestle viaducts varying from 120 to 780 feet in length and from 32 to 85 feet in height at the deepest points. The most costly and



RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND THEIR TRAIN ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

difficult work of the whole line, however, will be in its highest section, covering the Mau range. In this section there will be 28 steel viaducts, varying from 160 to 880 feet in length, and from 30 to 110 feet in height. There will be only one tunnel on the entire line. This will be 46 miles from the lake terminus at Port Florence, and will be only 200 yards long.

The stations on the Uganda Railway are built of corrugated iron with wood linings. There are 92 locomotives on the line, of which 35 are of American make, supplied by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Thirty-four of the bridges also were built in the United States.

#### ECONOMIC PROSPECTS OF THE ROAD.

Mr. Emmet notes the fact that when the line was open for the first 362 miles only, the traffic earnings amounted to from \$15 to \$20 per mile per week. When the lake is reached and steamers are launched upon it, there should be a decided improvement.

"At any rate, it is hoped that the traffic receipts will pay the cost of working. The railway has a practical value, however, far beyond the actual amount of revenue it may earn. The saving in transport by rail, as compared with portorage, is enormous, to the great advantage of the Protectorate's revenues. In the time of the Uganda mutiny of 1898, the troops and stores were trained up the 140 miles of railway, which had been thus rapidly laid, and the situation was saved. Stores, troops, and other passengers connected with the Protectorate have been conveyed to the extent of 5,000 tons of stores and 47,000 passengers, including troops. Up to June last, the difference in cost of conveying these by rail as against road transport amounted to £300,000. A glance at any map of Africa is sufficient to show the immense value of this important branch of the great Cape-to-Cairo system. In connection with the line, a service of steamers on the Victoria Lake is being organized for the carriage of local and imported goods over the waters of this inland sea. The boats, which are conveyed to railhead in sections, in which state they are shipped from England, will have a speed of 10 knots when loaded, will be fitted with twin screws and triple-expansion engines, and have a cargo capacity of 150 tons. It is scarcely necessary to point out how this line will completely revolutionize this part of Africa, and the effect the iron horse will have on the many tribes living along the route."

Less than 5 per cent. of the total freight tonnage carried in 1899 was export traffic, but when the lake is reached large consignments of ivory, horns, and hides are expected.

#### THE REJUVENATION OF EGYPT.

THERE is in the August *Cosmopolitan* a good description of the great British irrigation works on the Nile, by Mr. Frederick A. Talbot. The new dams being built at Assouan and Assiout will add 2,500 miles to the cultivable area of Egypt, the value of which will amount to about \$400,000,000. Mr. Talbot says that, properly controlled, the land of the Nile should be the richest country in the world, and that the construction of the Nile dams constitutes the greatest engineering achievement the world has ever seen, and will remain as permanent a monument of the British occupation of the country as the Pyramids are of the greatness and prosperity of the land of the Nile under the Pharaohs.

#### THE WORK AT THE DELTA.

Egypt has been in a dying condition for thirty centuries. Napoleon saw that the key to the problem of rejuvenating Egypt lay in the utilization of the Nile waters, and suggested the construction of a huge dam near Cairo. One of Egypt's rulers, too, Mehemet Ali, had French engineers working on the Nile to store up the water for irrigation purposes; but owing to insufficiency of funds to carry on so great a scheme, the dam was not strong enough, and came near producing a great catastrophe. Since then the British have constructed sufficient foundations, and have made these dams at the head of the Delta workable.

#### THE GREAT DAMS OF THE UPPER NILE.

It was a much greater task that was undertaken for upper Egypt. With the enthusiastic support of Lord Cromer, the necessary surveys were made, and three gentlemen—Sir Benjamin Baker, the engineer, Sir John Aird, the contractor, and Mr. Ernest Cassel, the London financier—agreed to build the dam for \$25,000,000, nothing to be paid until the work was finished satisfactorily. We quote from Mr. Talbot's account of the construction of the great dam at Assouan. The work at Assiout is only less gigantic.

"The scope of the project was to erect two huge dams across the river at Assouan and Assiout, respectively. By this means two great reservoirs would be created from which it would be possible to irrigate the country. In the scheme suggested by Mr. Willcocks, he advocated the erection of the dam at Assouan to store up one hundred and twenty feet of water. The realization of this scheme would have resulted in the complete submersion of the historical and beautiful island of Philæ, whose ruined temples and ancient inscriptions are so dear to tourists. Such

an act of vandalism was regarded with horror by the prominent Egyptologists, who gathered under the leadership of the late president of the British Academy and vigorously agitated against such wanton destruction. The Egyptian government endeavored to satisfy these petitioners by reducing the height of the reservoir by almost one-half—that is to say, to sixty-five feet. By this means, although the island of Philæ itself will be submerged, together with the walls and lower ruins, the higher temples will stand above water, and will thus be accessible by boat.

#### A GIGANTIC WALL OF GRANITE.

"The river at Assouan is over a mile in width, and the dam stretches from the right to the left bank, a total distance of a mile and a quarter. It consists of a solid wall of granite rising ninety feet above the level of low Nile, and is about sixty feet in width at the summit. A roadway will be constructed along the top, thus affording a means of communication between the two sides of the river. To carry out the construction of this cyclopean dam, the channels of the river had to be diverted to permit the excavation of a huge trench to carry the foundations to support the superstructure. The trench was excavated through the solid granite rock which constitutes the bed of the river, and was one hundred feet wide by as many deep. In some places, where it was considered that the water might possibly escape, the foundations were carried to an even greater depth. This huge trench was then filled with concreted rubble, thus producing a huge solid bed of rock. Upon this have been erected the granite piers for the sluices and supporting the viaduct. The dam is pierced with one hundred and eighty sluices.

#### MR. STONEY'S SLUICES.

"The enormous steel doors with which these sluices are equipped are constructed upon the late Mr. F. M. Stoney's patent. Indeed, it is safe to assert that had it not been for this invention, or one similar to it, the undertaking could never have been realized.

"By the means of Mr. Stoney's patent, notwithstanding the massive nature of the machinery, the heavy weight of the steel doors, and the tremendous pressure of the dammed water, a small lever which a child can work serves to actuate the whole mechanism easily and readily. The inventor, unfortunately, did not live to witness the employment of his wonderful invention in this gigantic achievement, though it has been in use for some years past at the Richmond Weir on the river Thames. One of these sluices was set up in the barrage at Cairo, and its efficiency

was firmly established in the presence of Lord Cromer and the inventor himself.

#### A BILLION TONS OF WATER SAVED.

"This dam at Assouan will store up over one billion tons of water. It will form a huge lake over one hundred and forty miles in length—that is to say, the effect will be appreciable upon either side of the river for a distance of one hundred and forty miles. The work has been carried on incessantly night and day, since it was imperative that it should be pushed forward with all possible speed, owing to the compulsory cessation of labor for several weeks during the time the Nile is in flood. Some eight thousand five hundred natives have been employed upon the task, working in day and night shifts.

"The granite blocks of which this dam is constructed have been excavated from the same quarries that supplied the stone for the temples of Philæ and Cleopatra's Needle. Indeed, many of the blocks bear the marks of the wedges employed thirty centuries ago. The stone is transported by natives from the quarries to the temporary railway, which carries it to the scene of operations at the dam."

#### THE SLAVE TRADE IN NORTHERN NIGERIA.

MR. T. J. TONKIN contributes to the *Empire Review* for July the second installment of his very interesting papers on "The Slave Trade in Northern Nigeria." One of the chief causes of the enormous development of the trade is that slaves are the most convenient currency. Cowrie shells, the ordinary medium of exchange, are useless for large transactions. To carry a hundred pounds' worth of cowries a hundred yards would need 300 men, and the cost of portage of such a sum a hundred miles would eat up the entire sum. For this reason slaves are used as currency.

#### THE VALUE OF SLAVES.

Mr. Tonkin gives the following table to show the value of slaves of different ages and sexes in Nigeria:

	£	s.	d.
Child, seven years old, male or female.....	2	10	0
Child, ten years old, male or female.....	3	15	0
Boy, seventeen years old.....	5	10	0
Boy (good-looking), twelve to fourteen.....	7	0	0
Girl, fourteen to seventeen years old.....	9	10	0
Young woman, say twenty or twenty-one.....	5	0	0
Man, full grown, with beard.....	3	10	0
Adult woman.....	2	0	0

Babies and very young children of the conquered in battle are regarded as the perquisites of any one who troubles to pick them up, and



are generally sold on the spot to the poorer classes. The children, meantime, are carried about in sacks. Mr. Tonkin gives the following typical episode of a raiding party on its way home through friendly territory :

"Meeting the party on the road, some country people hailed the men and inquired if they had any babies to sell. Whereupon several large skip-like sacks were produced, out of which were rolled black balls of babies clinging together for all the world like bundles of worms. The episode had its ludicrous side, but the country native saw nothing either appalling or amusing about it. He merely teased out the writhing mass with his spear-butt, and having found what he wanted, paid for it, dropping the purchase in his ample pocket, and with an '*Allah shi kai ku*' (May God go with you), went on his way."

#### ON THE MARCH.

On the whole, slaves are treated well on the march, it being the owner's interest to sell them in good condition. At the slave markets, little apparent misery is seen.

"The young girls are dressed in gay loin-cloths and headdresses. They chatter and laugh and eye inquisitively such men as may stop to look at them. In each they see a possible owner, and are anxious or the reverse, as the person affects their fancy. They nudge one another :

" 'Say, Lututa.' "

" 'Well ?' "

" 'See that young man over there with the gold on his turban, and the curly sword,—I wish he'd buy me.' "

" 'He can't buy you.' "

" 'Why can't he buy me ?' "

" 'Got no money—all on his back.' "

Real misery is seen written on the faces only of those whose families have been destroyed or torn from them.

"Then there is the mother who has lost her children ; the lover who has seen his sweetheart torn from his arms ; the chief who has lost his authority ; the slaves on whom privation and disease have set their mark ; the woman with sunken eyes, gaping rib spaces, and long skinny breasts, and the man with tumid spear thrust or raw, oozing sword-slash fresh upon him. Behind a shed is the body of a slave who has just drawn his last breath, his thin limbs tangled in the agony of death, while along the broad highway to the right, the Hainya-n-Dala, go yawning along on their northward journey great ungainly camels bearing bales that a few months later will have been carried across the entire width of the Sahara Desert, and may possibly be inconveniencing British and American tourists in the narrow

streets of the native towns of Tunis or Algiers."

Mr. Tonkin once out of curiosity asked a slave-dealer what he should fetch in the open market, and was told, after a minute examination, that he was not worth more than £10 as an ordinary slave, but that he would fetch any sum for his scientific knowledge.

#### THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

THE young Sultan of Morocco, dwelling in the far-off capitals of Fez and Marakesh, has lately drawn unusual attention to his court by sending to England a special embassy to congratulate King Edward VII. on his accession to the British throne. So little is known of the personality of this mysterious monarch that a writer in the *National Review* for July, Mr. Walter B. Harris, who seems to have an intimate acquaintance with Moorish manners and customs, has thought it worth while to describe in some detail the young man's daily environment and course of life.

Mr. Harris characterizes the Sultan as "a mysterious figure, half grand, half pathetic—the center of fanaticism, yet himself far from a fanatic, possessing, as he undoubtedly does, a tendency toward European thought and civilization—a tendency that has before now been the ruin of an Oriental potentate.

"A descendant of the Prophet Mohammed, through Fatima and Ali, and the Filali Shereefs, Mulai Abdul Aziz is possessed of no little holiness, and claims for himself—a claim disputed by the Sultan of Turkey—the titles of 'Khalifa' and 'Commander of the Faithful.' Besides these two sultans, there are other pretenders to these highest honors of Islam, among others the Sultan of Muscat and the Imam of Yemen—Ahmed ed-Din.

"The dynasty from which Mulai Abdul Aziz is directly descended, and from which he inherited the throne, has governed Morocco with more or less success—but always autocratically—since the middle of the seventeenth century, when the son of a fugitive Shereef from Arabia became Sultan of Sijilmassa in Tafilet. It was this refugee's direct descendants who united all Morocco under one sultan, and even in the official titles of the present Sultan the kingdoms of Fez and Marakesh, Sus and Tafilet, are separately stated."

#### GOVERNMENT BY GRAND VIZIERS.

The father of the present Sultan, the late Malai el-Hassan, died in 1895, while engaged on a military expedition in the central provinces of Morocco. His chamberlain, Si Ahmed Ben Musa,

had the dead sultan's young son, Mulai Abdul Aziz, proclaimed at once as ruler, with himself as grand vizier. This post Si Ahmed contrived to hold until his death, in April, 1900.

"Under the *régime* of Si Ahmed, Mulai Abdul Aziz' personality never made itself felt. There is no doubt that the masterful vizier awed and frightened the young Sultan, thus persuading him to appear as little as possible in public, and to grant interviews to no one. By this means all the power lay in Si Ahmed's hands, and he was not slow to make use of it. He amassed a fortune, the extent of which was only known by the Sultan when his property, confiscated at his death, as is the custom with all officials in Morocco, came to be counted—and then Mulai Abdul Aziz' eyes were opened as to the manner in which he had been served by this most trusted of servants. A temporary grand vizier, Haj Mukhtar, was put in his place, while Mulai Abdul Aziz began to assert his own authority. Many sensational events have happened in the last year in Morocco. One grand vizier has died, another has been retired with confiscation of all his property, a lord chamberlain, a master of the horse, the governor of Morocco City, and its mayor have all in turn been arrested and their property seized by the crown."

To-day, the power behind the throne is Kaid Mehedi-el-Menebhi, the Sultan's favorite adviser and grand vizier, who went to London at the head of the special embassy. The revolutionary changes of the past year mark the successive steps of El-Menebhi's rise to supreme power in the state.

#### THE SULTAN'S DAILY PURSUITS.

As to the character of Abdul Aziz himself, Mr. Harris says:

"He is very young still, probably not more than twenty, and with all the temptations and want of restraint with which he is surrounded it is little to be wondered at, though much to be regretted, that his pursuits are frivolous and ill suited to the almost holy position which he fills. That he has plenty of intelligence, there is no doubt. He has taken to photography with such a will that he obtains the most excellent results. He develops and prints his own photographs, and even mounts them himself—and very excellent specimens of art they are. He shows a great interest in all new inventions, and is not content in being merely shown their workings, but insists upon understanding their method of construction.

"In person, Mulai Abdul Aziz is tall and well built. His expression is intelligent, and were his complexion a little healthier in color he

would be a distinctly handsome youth. As yet he has no sign of a beard or mustache—a Moor never shaves off either—but he wears two large locks of hair protruding from under his turban over each ear. In his long, white, flowing robes he presents a fine figure, and on horseback ap-



MULAI ABDUL AZIZ, SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

pears most regal. He is apparently an expert rider, and the writer has seldom seen a finer picture than the young Sultan fighting a rearing roan horse that he was riding. He showed no sign of fear, and sat his saddle of apple-green silk and gold embroidery with a firmness that was really excellent.

"The every-day life of a Sultan of Morocco is a simple one, and most of his days are passed within the palace walls. It is seldom, except at the great religious feasts or at the reception of some European minister, that his Shereefian majesty appears in public, though he daily passes some of his time in a courtyard which is surrounded by the offices of the various government officials. Here in a small room he is visited by his viziers and matters of state are placed before him, though in this respect Mulai Abdul Aziz gives less time to public affairs than did his father, the late sultan. Five times in the twenty-four hours, when the Mueddin chants the call to prayer from the mosque towers, it is the duty of the Ameer el-Mumenin—Commander of the Faithful—to be present, and to lead the prostrations of the worshipers."

## EL-MENEBHI'S POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

"The ministers of the Sultan who come actually in contact with him, are the grand vizier, the chamberlain, the master of the horse, and the vizier of war and foreign affairs. It is the grand vizier, however, Kaid Mehedi el-Menebhi, who explains matters to his majesty, and all the others are but instruments in his hands, and unable to arrange even the simplest matters without his sanction. El-Menebhi has rendered vacant nearly all these above-mentioned posts, within a year or so, by arresting their holders, and has skillfully appointed himself and his relations to fill them, and unless any very unforeseen event occurs his power and influence are likely to be paramount for a long time to come. He has youth, energy, wealth, and ambition, the four necessary qualifications for a successful political career in Morocco."

Mr. Harris says in conclusion :

"There is little hope for Morocco from within. No reforms will be introduced voluntarily. Whether Europe could insist upon some amelioration in the condition of the country is too large a question to discuss here. The young Sultan is intelligent, but his intelligence wants guiding in the right direction."

## MANNERS FOR MEN.

THE *Monthly Review* has already done good service in publishing the diary of the Ameer of Afghanistan. This month it publishes a document of almost equal interest, being the advice given by the Ameer to his son Nasrullah, on the eve of his visit to England. The advice is contained in a series of thirty-five paragraphs, each signed by the Ameer, and giving the most minute instructions as to what Nasrullah must say and do when brought into contact with Europeans. Both politics and manners are dealt with in detail, negative prohibition taking up the greater part.

## POLITICS.

The Ameer evidently values reticence.

XI. If you are asked about the construction of railways and telegraphs in Afghanistan, you must say : "I am not authorized to discuss this subject, and therefore I am not prepared to say anything about it one way or the other."—*Signed by me.*

XII. If you are asked about the commerce and trade in Afghanistan, or if it be mentioned that it has decreased, you must give the answer : "Before this foreigners have had the control of commerce in Afghanistan, which the Afghan merchants have taken up themselves now, and I hope it will make good progress under the merchants of the Afghan nation."—*Signed by me.*

XVI. If you are asked whether the Afghanistan people are displeased with their government or not, you must answer as follows: That you have not heard about their displeasure or discontent, "but if you people hear no more about it than we do in Afghanistan, then you need not ask me."—*Signed by me.*

If Nasrullah met the Czar he was to say that he was very pleased with his frontier officials. If asked in general about Russia, he was to say, "If Russia should not be aggressive toward Afghanistan, we would not be aggressive toward Russia."

There are further instructions as to the giving of money in charity, and also as to presents, and modes of address. The Ameer also told his son to engage a good mining engineer, and to buy from two thousand to ten thousand magazine rifles, with two thousand cartridges each.

But some of the most interesting paragraphs deal with European manners :

XXVII. When you are in the company of other gentlemen, and especially when any ladies are present, you must take care not to spit and not to put fingers into your nose, etc. You can smoke in the presence of gentlemen, but when ladies are present you must take their permission before smoking.—*Signed by me.*

XXVIII. You may shake hands with gentlemen at the time of first introduction, but with the ladies you must only make a bow when you are first introduced, but not shake hands till you meet them a second time.—*Signed by me.*

XXIX. Ladies can shake hands with their gloves on, but a gentleman ought to take off the glove of his right hand to shake hands, and for this reason generally the gentlemen wear gloves on their left hand and keep the glove of the right hand off to be able to shake hands without any delay; but they can shake hands with gloves on after it is evening.—*Signed by me.*

## WITH THE QUEEN.

The advice as to Nasrullah's bearing with the Queen is a model :

II. On your going to see her majesty the Queen in London, you must look upon her with the same dignity and respect as you look upon our "Royal Court;" to respect her majesty more than myself is unnecessary show of flattery, and to pay her less respect than myself is rudeness and against courtesy. I need not give you more details and full particulars in this respect, as you daily practise how to pay your respects and in what manner to appear before my royal court.—*Signed by me.*

The son of the Sultan of Turkey alone was to be shown "special marks of friendship and affection :"

You must respect him as you respect your elder brother, and inquire after the health of the Sultan on my behalf repeatedly, and you must tell him that you are thankful to Almighty God that you have had the good luck to have the pleasure of making his acquaintance.

## AN AUSTRALIAN MAFFIA.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for July contains a very interesting article on "Push Larrikinism in Australia," written by a gentleman who acted as solicitor for one of these peculiar societies, and who, being in England, feels safe enough from their vengeance to make an *exposé* of their organization and methods. The Pushes, which are very widespread and numerous, are a sort of vulgarized Mafia, and they possess a political influence which reminds us of Tammany Hall. The members of the Pushes are primarily "larrikins" and "Hooligans," but the persecution to which they are subjected by the police has driven them to adopt a formal organization, which makes them a terror both to harmless civilians and aspiring politicians. In Sydney, many parts of the city are so infested with these larrikins that for years it has been impossible for unarmed civilians to venture out after dusk. Formerly the Pushes were insolent and open in their methods, for they dealt with an unarmed police. Now the police are armed with revolvers, and the Pushes have in consequence adopted secret and cunning methods for attaining their ends. For the police, on being armed, undertook a series of ferocious reprisals against their enemies. Some years ago, the Pushes beat their victims openly to death in presence of policemen; now the victims disappear mysteriously, until they are found in some lonely spot beaten to death. As to the methods by which the Pushes take vengeance on their enemies, the writer says:

"The first and most stringent principle of push law enforces obedience to constituted authority. 'What the king says goes,' is their own phrase, and contravention of the maxim is punishable in the first instance with the 'sock,' in the second with death. The sock is not an entirely original species of torture, but it is popular with all larrikins, who dearly love an opportunity of witnessing its infliction. The offender is stripped, gagged, and strapped face downward along an ordinary wooden bench, whereupon the executioners beat him in turn with a stocking filled with wet sand until his flesh is completely raw. He is then salted, and kept in durance until recovery. On such occasions proceedings are conducted with the gravest decorum,—no one is permitted to speak, and unnecessary violence is sternly prohibited. No sympathy is manifested for the victim, and such a circumstance as a protest against the barbarity of the punishment is absolutely unknown. The death penalty is rarely exacted, except against outsiders who have incurred the push vengeance; but in either case the method employed is the same.

The king chooses for executioners a score of his subjects, of whom at least seven are the latest recruits of the order. The victim, who is often stalked for months before he can be found in or decoyed to a favorable spot, is, when caught, surrounded, stunned, and thrown to the ground. No lethal weapon is employed, but each of the push silently kicks, and continues to kick, the body of the prostrate wretch until life is extinct. The whole twenty are thus equally rendered guilty of murder, and probably no member of any push has been enrolled for a longer period than two years without being thus stamped with the hall-mark of pushdom, which is the brand of Cain."

The methods by which they prevent betrayal on the part of ex-members of the societies are equally ingenious:

"If a member desires to sever his connection with his push, or to depart from the push district in order to reside elsewhere, he is allowed to do so only after signing a confession of having single-handed committed the last capital crime of which the push is jointly and severally guilty. This document—and there are many such—is handed to the king, who files it in the Push Book, which precious portfolio is naturally kept in a place of security. This book is the one really weak spot in the push system."

## PUSH POLITICS.

The Pushes are active in politics. The Australian constituencies are small, and a couple of hundred Pushes may easily turn the scale. When a candidate for Parliament is announced, the Pushes immediately take him in hand. Hints are conveyed to him to modify his platform in order to fall in with the larrikin interest. If he does so, his meetings are well attended. But if he refuses, and is rejected by the Push, his meetings are broken up, and can only be held under police protection. Respectable persons will not attend his meetings for fear of riots, and his cause is practically lost.

## THE OBJECTS OF THE PUSH.

The primary ambitions of all Pushes are identical. They seek amusement. At one time they formed themselves into clubs to which in mockery they gave fashionable titles. It was their rough and violent methods of amusing themselves that made them social pariahs, and police persecution gradually turned them into criminal secret societies. So far did they go that the New South Wales Legislature found it necessary to constitute "assault with intent" a capital offense, and two have actually been executed for this offense.



## THEIR MORALS.

Yet the Pushes have a strict discipline of their own. Drunkenness is absolutely forbidden, and sometimes even punished with death. The Pushes are obliged to lead continent lives, and if they marry, to maintain their families to the best of their ability. Gambling is encouraged, but failure to pay a gambling debt is punished by clipping the offender's right ear, and strict honesty is enforced among the members themselves. Few larrikins are professional criminals, and they are singularly fond of animals—so fond, indeed, that "Flash as a Chinkey's horse, fat as a larrikin's dog," has become an Australian proverb.

## THE STUDY OF MAN.

WITH all the scientific research now going on in the world, the complaint is made that the study of living man as he is to-day is sadly neglected. This would certainly seem to be a practical and even necessary line of inquiry, especially as regards the period of childhood and youth; but we are told by Mr. Arthur MacDonald, in the *American Journal of Sociology* for May, that child-study receives as yet but scant support, and that the first case in all history of a thorough scientific study of a human being is that made on the French novelist, Zola, in 1897, by a group of French specialists.

To illustrate some of the results from recent incomplete studies of modern man undertaken by investigators in various parts of the world, Mr. MacDonald gives a number of their conclusions. These statements are to be taken in a general sense only—i.e., as true in most of the cases investigated. Following are some of the more important conclusions of these investigators, as stated by Mr. MacDonald:

"Maximum growth in height and weight occurs in boys two years later than in girls (Bowditch).

"First-born children excel later-born in stature and weight (Boas).

"Healthy men ought to weigh an additional 5 pounds for every inch in height beyond 61 inches, at which height they ought to weight 120 pounds (Lancaster).

"Chest-girth increases constantly with height, and is generally half the length of the body (Landsberger).

"Chest-girth and circumference of head increase in parallel lines (Daffner).

"The relatively large size of head as compared with body in children may be due to the fact that from birth on the child needs its brain and senses as much as when grown (Weissenberg).

"Boys grow more regularly than girls, but the growth of girls during school years is greater than that of boys (Schmidt).

"In boys in school the muscles of the upper extremities increase with age as compared with those of the lower extremities, because of their sitting more than standing (Kotelnmann).

"Children born in summer are taller than those born in winter (Combe).

"Boys of small frames often have large heads and are deficient in repose of character, and when the chest is contracted and mental action slow, this mental condition is due, probably, to lack of supply of purified blood (Liharzik).

"Delicate, slender people are much more subject to typhoid fever than to consumption (Hilderbrand).

"Some defective children are overnormal—that is, they are taller and heavier than other children (Hasse).

"Growth degenerates as we go lower in the social scale (British Association for Advancement of Science).

"Dull children are lighter and precocious children heavier than the average child (Porter).

"As circumference of head increases, mental ability increases; it being understood that race and sex are the same (MacDonald).

"Urban life decreases stature from five years of age on (Peckham).

"Truant boys are inferior in weight, height, and chest-girth to boys in general (Kline).

"City children are more vivacious, but have less power of endurance, than country children (Liharzik)."

## THE SEARCH FOR THE MISSING LINK.

IN the course of a readable sketch of Prof. Ernst Haeckel in the August *McClure's*, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker tells something of the scientist's mission in the island of Java. Professor Haeckel went to Java in September of last year to investigate further along the lines of discoveries of Dr. Dubois, a Dutch army surgeon.

## THE "APE-MAN" OF JAVA.

Dr. Dubois "found some fossilized bones, which upon careful examination proved to be the remains of a hitherto unknown animal partaking of some of the characteristics of the ape and some of man. Dr. Dubois gave this animal the name *Pithecanthropus erectus* (ape-man), and upon its exhibition at the zoölogical congress at Leyden in 1895 a number of the world's greatest zoölogists and paleontologists at once declared that it was of a certainty one of the 'missing links' connecting man with his ape-like ancestors. Judged

by the length of the femur, or thigh-bone—that of the left leg—the creature must have been nearly equal in size to a modern man. But the shape of the skull indicates that he was only a little more intelligent than the apes, the size of his brain being only about two-thirds that of a civilized man, although equal to that of a modern Veddah woman of Ceylon, the human being lowest in the scale of intelligence. This ancestor of ours was probably well covered with hair, was tailless, like the present-day baboons and men, and had the power of walking upright. His arms were doubtless long, so that he might climb and swing about among the trees of his native jungle. Curiously enough, also, certain growths on the thigh-bone of this ages-dead creature indicate that during life he was lame, suffering from a malady to cure which in man requires the most careful hospital treatment. And yet there are evidences that the creature recovered, though possibly remaining lame, and it may have been that it was on account of this serious handicap in life that his skeleton reached the place where it was preserved through all the centuries, while his fellow-ape-men wholly disappeared.

#### HE LIVED 270,000 YEARS AGO.

"In the jungles of southeastern Asia and the islands near by, which have long been known to science as the cradle of the human race, and which are still inhabited by the very lowest orders of human beings, the *pithecanthropus* lived with the elephant, tapir, rhinoceros, lion, hippopotamus, gigantic pangolin, hyena, and other animals, remains of which were found round about him. It has been computed that this ancestor lived somewhere about the beginning of our last glacial epoch, some 270,000 years ago. In other words, about 17,000 generations have been born and have died between him and ourselves. It will assist our understanding of what this relationship really means to know that merely 250 generations carry us back beyond the dawn of history, 5,000 years ago.

"To the discovery of these few bones the scientific world attached the utmost importance, as giving indisputable visual evidence of one of the steps by which the ape-form of creature has developed through the processes of evolution to the man-form. Yet the discovery, though immensely significant, was meager enough. Here were two bits of bone, a skull-cap and a femur and two teeth, very dark of color and thoroughly petrified—all too little to satisfy the knowledge-seeking appetite of the zoölogist. Consequently, Dr. Dubois pursued his investigations in Java, spending much money in making further excava-

tions, but to no purpose so far as the discovery of other remains of the ape-man was concerned. And finally Professor Haeckel himself determined to go to Java, hoping, yet hardly expecting, to find some further evidences of the 'missing link.'

#### THE "MISSING LINK" NOT INDISPENSABLE.

"It is significant that, although he is now in the land of the *pithecanthropus* on such an errand, Professor Haeckel has long asserted that the story of the origin of man is complete in all of its essential details; all that remains to be done is to fill in here and there such concrete evidences as paleontological and zoölogical research shall reveal. This belief in the thorough establishment of the law of development is vigorously expressed in all of Professor Haeckel's later books, especially in his great work, 'Systematic Phylogeny,' which comprehends in three volumes, on an immense scale, a systematic arrangement of the vegetable and animal worlds, living and extinct, on the basis of the law of evolution—a vast pedigree-tree, with man at the top and the lowest, non nucleated cell at the bottom. To such a scientist as Professor Haeckel, therefore, there is in theory no 'missing link,'—the scheme of creation is complete. If there are links between different species of animals which have been lost in the lapse of the ages—and there are many such—the scientist may name and describe them with great accuracy, fitting them into his pedigree as hypothetical species. The 'search for the missing link,' therefore, becomes a search either for the actual fossil bones of missing species, or else for the living representative of those species, already anticipated by scientists. Twenty-five years before Dubois unearthed the bones of the ape-man in Java, Professor Haeckel had foreseen just such a creature, and had given it in his pedigree the name *Pithecanthropus allalus*."

#### TIGERS KILLED TO ORDER.

S. HEARDLEY WILMOT, in the July *Temple Bar*, writes upon the supernatural in India. The particulars he gives about the power possessed by some of the natives over wild animals will give rise to many incredulous questionings. The charm-vender, who in this case was a wizened, emaciated, feeble old person, would make no promises to Mr. Wilmot and his friend that tigers would be forthcoming on the morrow, but he consented to join the hunt. Mr. Wilmot gives the following description of the events which then took place:

"I was both astonished and angry when the

tiger-charmer stopped at the edge of a small patch of grass which might have concealed a pig or deer, but certainly could not, in my opinion, afford suitable cover for a tiger. When I represented this to the old man, he merely replied: 'The tiger is there;' and we, traversing the grass, passed out on the other side without discovering any living creature. We again appealed to our leader to cease his fooling and take us to a more suitable spot, but were met by the same stolid reply.

#### SIX TIGERS IN FIVE DAYS.

"There was nothing to be done but to try again, and this time we discovered an immense tiger lying crouched between two elephants. He arose on being discovered, and walked slowly in front of the howdah to the edge of the patch of grass; there turning in a dazed way, he calmly regarded us, and fell at once with a bullet behind the shoulder. The extraordinary behavior of this tiger impressed me more as a sportsman than the proceedings of the old man; but we both acknowledged that the incident was in every way uncanny. It was yet early in the day, and the bell again sounding, we were led in a bee line to another tiger, which suffered itself to be slaughtered in a similar manner. In five days we bagged six tigers, and only desisted because the old man explained that if we killed all the tigers his trade in charms would be ruined. Concluding that virtue lay in the bell, we offered large sums for its purchase; these were sternly declined, the owner protesting that he would not part with it till his death, and then only to his son."

#### EFFICACY OF A "CHARM."

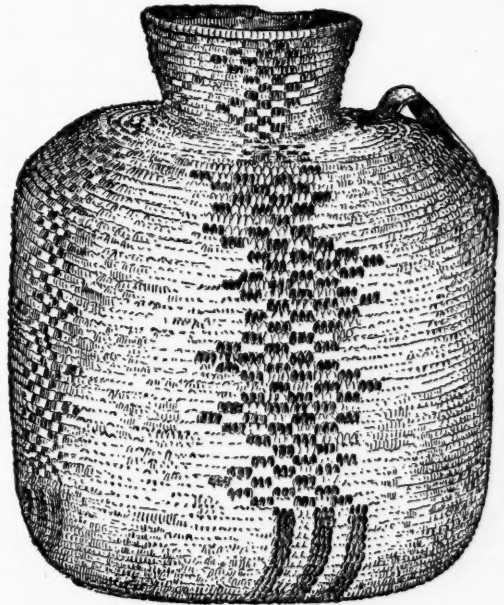
The tiger-charmer, however, taught Mr. Wilnot's orderly a charm which he said would deliver tigers into their hands. A few days later they tried the charm on an old and cunning tiger, with the following results:

"I was full of faith in our venture, resolved in my own mind that if nothing happened it would be due to some error in our incantations; and in this frame of mind I was not surprised to see our tiger arise from beneath a thorn bush in a most unlikely locality and walk in the usual dazed condition in front of the line of elephants. His appearance and behavior were greeted with a murmur of satisfaction by the elephant-drivers; here, they said, is a beast we have all known for years, and who has already shown himself superior to our calculations; to-day he is indifferent to his fate; what manner of charm is this that can destroy his sense?"

#### INDIAN BASKETRY IN THE FAR WEST.

ALTHOUGH specimens of Indian basket work now command far higher prices than formerly, it is a regrettable fact that the art itself is dying out; the squaws who practise it are not receiving anything like fair return for their skill and industry, nor does the rising generation feel encouraged to continue in so unprofitable an employment.

Probably no one in this country has made a more thorough study of Indian basketry than the curator of the National Museum, Prof. Otis T.



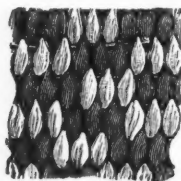
COILED BASKET JAR MADE BY THE ZUNIS OF NEW MEXICO.

Mason. In an article contributed to the *North-west Magazine* for June, Professor Mason describes the coiled basketry found among the Indians of the Pacific slope. Speaking of the work done by the squaws of the Pomos, the Clickitats, the Washoes, and the Wascoes, Professor Mason says:

"In the coiling of the finer pieces, months of steady toil are expended. The makers of these treasures are among the most forlorn artists on earth. One is filled with compassion and amazement, seeing one of them at work, herself unkempt, her garments coarse and often dirty, her house and surroundings suggestive of anything but beauty. Models, drawings, patterns, pretty bits of color effect, she has none. Her patterns are in her memory and imagination—in the mountains, the water-courses, the lakes

and forests, and in tribal tales and myths. Her tools are a rude knife, a pointed bone; that is all.

"Yet her art has meanings that lie beyond the obvious beauties of the workmanship. The triangles on one of her specimens are mountain-



A SQUARE INCH FROM  
THE ZUNI BASKET  
JAR.

peaks; every one with a name. This bold cycloid, ascending like a stairway from bottom to top of another bowl, is the trail over which weary feet must pass up the shining steps of nature. The whole basket country is a range of verdure-clad mountains, where the ideal vegetation for the basket-maker—the redbud, the Hind's wil-

low, and the carex roots—reach perfection in certain valleys. For these baskets the sounding beaches of the Pacific are visited for their pearly shells, and the forests hunted for birds of bright-colored plumage. The basket-maker must be mineralogist, botanist, geologist, spinner, weaver, colorist, designer, poet, and sorcerer."

#### MARVELOUS EFFECTS IN MOSAIC.

"Indian basketry is either plicated with the fingers or sewed with an awl or needle. It is the needle or 'point' basketry, to use a lace-maker's term, that is under consideration here. You will find it in northern Africa in the soft, thick ware of the Moors; in Siam, done in rattan, wherein the regular glossy fiber conspires with the small, delicate hand of the artist; but in perfection you will find it on the Pacific coast.

"There, varied materials take away the monotony of Africa and Asia. Different-colored materials, dyes and pigments, overlaying and appliqué work, feather and quill work, shell and bead work, and, above all, the primitive mythology dominating the ornamentation, produce the myriad effects over which the collector is in ecstasies. Coiled basketry is a mosaic, the elements being stitches all of the same width and length. The marvel is that such bold effects as clouds, flames, mountain-chains, and water are successfully produced within these limits.

"The most delicately woven coiled basket in the world is the work of a Yokiaiia woman, living on Russian River, California. Her name is Keshbim, and if she had lived long ago she would have been one of the dryads, for all wood lore is hers. She knows where the slender willows grow, and can see beneath the ground the tough white roots of the sedge. Keshbim worked seven months continuously on the little treasure,

no bigger than a pint cup, which is now in the National Museum. It is beyond all price, this basket; for the magic in Keshbim's stubby fingers is an unequaled gift that will die with her.

"The foundation of the basket is of willow rods, and the sewing is done, not with linen thread, but with roots split so fine that in some parts there are sixty stitches to the inch. The design is the pictograph of a feast at which Keshbim would give this basket to her dearest friend, demanding something equally precious in return. On the bottom are black-and-white squares in checkerwork. These represent the mats that she will spread on the ground at the feast. The band of rhomboid figures around the bottom is the roof of the dance-lodge, with rafters crossed and interlaced. The human figures about the top are Keshbim and her friends, men and women dancing and celebrating the food-falling, or acorn-harvest."

#### A KING WHO CAN WRITE.

IN the July *Pearson's*, most people will turn with interest to Mr. Robert Sherard's paper on "King Oscar of Sweden," who, however, insists strongly on being known as King of Sweden and Norway. Mr. Sherard says:

"All things taken into consideration, one may justly describe King Oscar as the most accomplished king in the world. He is an excellent musician, he is a great traveler, he is a doctor of philosophy, he is a popular poet and a splendid speaker. He has the reputation, also, of being a wit. And he has found time to distinguish himself in all these ways in spite of the fact that he has had, as a king, one of the most difficult tasks that has fallen to the lot of any monarch of recent years. For he has to wear two crowns, and whatever may be the case with a single crown, there can be no disputing the fact that the head that wears two crowns always lies uneasy."

#### A DEMOCRATIC RULER.

The King's tastes were far more inclined toward the life of a country gentleman with literary and musical instincts and a passion for traveling. He would never, from choice, have worn a crown. He and his family mix freely with their people; indeed, in many ways more freely, it would seem, than any European sovereign. Mr. Sherard says:

"One sees them everywhere. I have ridden in a street car with the princes, and have looked into the same shop-window as the King. But this familiarity has bred no contempt, but rather a more profound feeling of attachment.



"There is no king in Europe who is more accessible in his kingly capacity than King Oscar. It is true that during the summer months anybody who seeks after the conversation of kings can enjoy a chat any day on the front at Ostend with Leopold of Belgium, who is always ready for a 'crack' with strangers of respectable appearance, but there the King of the Belgians is under an *incognito*.

"The audience-room at Stockholm is open to all. No other form of presentation is needed than the mere formality of writing one's name in a book three days before the open reception is held, which takes place every week, while the King is in Stockholm, on Tuesday afternoons. Here people of every class and of all parts of the two kingdoms, to say nothing of curious foreigners with their red guide-books in their hands, may be seen in communion with their monarch, —bulky farmers from the north, squat Lapps, bronzed sailors, and frock-coated townsmen. He has a word for them all."

Besides original works, the King has published many translations, especially from German. He is an early riser, and a hard, systematic worker, —altogether, a very *sympathique* character, as the French would say.

#### BEHIND THE SCENES OF THE FRENCH THEATER.

M. D'AVENEL, in continuation of his series of articles on the machinery of modern life, begins in the second June number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a section on the theater. Although, as is well known, the mounting of stage plays in Paris is, as a rule, much less expensive than in New York and London, it is still interesting to see in what directions French managers spend the money that they have available. In one respect there can be no doubt that English and American theaters compare favorably with French ones—namely, in the precautions against fire. The French fireman is a soldier who is serving his three years with the colors, and counts the days before his release with the impatience of a schoolboy awaiting the holidays. M. d'Avenel found in one of the Paris theaters the scribbled words, "318 days more to-morrow morning;" indeed, the firemen are so fond of writing on the walls these pathetic inscriptions that one often sees notices posted forbidding the practice. Further, by an extraordinary piece of administrative stupidity, there are never the same firemen at a given theater on two successive nights, with the natural result that they are not sufficiently acquainted with the geography of each theater to be of much use in the event of a fire.

To pass on to the actual arrangements behind the scenes, M. d'Avenel complains of the smallness of the wings in French theaters; this is particularly the case in the new Opéra Comique, the architect of which was so anxious to provide staircases and corridors and *foyers* in front that anything like a procession passing across the stage has to go through the manager's office. The accommodation for scenery is not less meager; in most of the French theaters, as a rule, it will only take the necessary scenery for four or five acts, and if more is wanted it must be brought from the quarters at Clichy, where is situated the storehouse of scenery which is common to all the theaters which receive a subvention from the state. Recently the government sold the other storehouse which it possessed.

#### SHIFTING SCENERY.

It is a curious and perhaps rather melancholy experience to go through a miscellaneous assortment of scenery; here is a bit of bosky dell carefully numbered "Romeo IV. 3," which means that it is wanted for the fourth act of "Romeo and Juliet." Of course, the more elaborate pieces of scenery require a large number of workmen to operate them. At one theater, where a piece was played in as many as twenty scenes, the staff of mechanists numbered 80 men, of whom only 12 were employed in the day-time, while at the Opéra the workmen at night vary from 100 to 130, with 75 men employed all day.

M. d'Avenel describes in great detail the ingenious devices adopted by theatrical managers to produce the various illusions on the stage, and it is curious to note the strength of tradition which, for example, will firmly prevent the change from day into night or from night into day, which may be demanded by the play, from being effected with a reasonable gradation, which, though only taking a few minutes longer, would greatly assist the illusion in the spectator's mind.

#### 176,000 POUNDS OF HAIR.

As regards the dresses of the actors and actresses, the theaters which receive a state subvention have workrooms in which the clothes are made, while the other theaters order them from various shops. Among other interesting facts which M. d'Avenel tells us is that concerned with the amount of hair required for theatrical wigs and beards; the mere weight of hair annually required in France for this purpose is not less than 80,000 kilogrammes, or about 176,000 pounds avoirdupois. About half this vast mass of hair comes from French heads, the other half from Scandinavia, Hungary, Italy, and, above all, from China and Japan.

## THE CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

IN the *Revue de Paris*, Madame Tinayer describes delightfully a delightful exhibition.

By a happy inspiration, the charming "Little Palace," which is one of the permanent buildings erected in connection with last year's great exhibition, has been filled with every kind of exhibit connected with children and infancy. The French, as a nation, are devoted to children—some people think too devoted; for the French child, save in some exceptional cases, really lives with his parents, even one-year-old babies being often, for instance, present at all the family meals. Accordingly, in this exhibition the tastes of all those interested in children, from the practical and from the sentimental point of view, have been consulted; and side by side with model cradles, patent feeding-bottles, and all kinds of baby incubators may be seen a marvelous collection of toys, ancient and modern, and a unique set of paintings and portraits of lovely and famous children of both past and modern days.

## "WHEN I WAS LITTLE."

"Every visitor to this exhibition," says the writer, "cannot but feel, as he walks through the room, recollections of his own childhood crowd upon him, and even the most frivolous cannot but be impressed by the curiously fleeting character of childhood." Nowhere is this more shown than in the section of the exhibition where are gathered together the portraits of famous people in early youth, including touching counterfeit presentments of the luckless Louis VII., the King of Rome (the Eaglet), and the Prince Imperial.

## DOLLS WHO ARE ORPHANS.

Every woman who remembers how great a part dolls played in her life will look tenderly at the great collection of orphan dolls here gathered together, and which range from medieval wooden images, dressed in gorgeous brocades and cloths of gold and silver, to the modern *poupée*, who bears an almost startling resemblance to real life. The little arms which once nursed these dolls so tenderly are now, for the most part, dust; and yet these orphan dolls seem surrounded by an atmosphere of love and protection far more than do their modern sisters, who, however perfect and lifelike in appearance, have never been played with, and are, when all is said and done, only trade exhibits.

## OLD-TIME SCHOLARS.

One section of the exhibition shows us schools and scholars of every century, and it is pleasing to learn that in this matter the world has become

really more humane. Those pictures, for instance, which show mediæval schools nearly always chose to describe the unfortunate scholar being severely punished. Royal children were not exempt from blows, and Louis XIII. probably owed his lifelong delicacy to the brutality with which he was treated by his tutors. Near by may be seen curious drawings done by children who afterward developed into the great painters of their day.

## THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES OF YOUNG FRANCE.

THE editor of *La Revue*, thinking that France may be at a turning point, and certainly is at a critical period, of her history, has conceived the idea of collecting, through their presidents, the views of all the chief associations—political, religious, and social—into which French youth has banded itself together. The results, given in the number for June 15, are as instructive as the views expressed are contradictory. Monarchists and socialists, Catholics, anti-religionists, and ecstatic advocates of a new religion, anti-Semites crying "*à bas les Juifs*," and federalists. On the whole, the tone of the French youth is hopeful, but the brightness is twice overcast by the darkness of the most hopeless pessimism. The general opinion, indeed, is that there is much rotten in the state of France. This is quietly taken for granted by one and all.

## WHO IS TO BE THE MOTHER OF THE NEW FRANCE?

Coöperation, association, taking power from the state to give it to organized, intelligent labor, —in some form or other the coöperative idea has considerably more votes than any other.

Republicanism also finds many fervent advocates, the monarchists' claim being voiced by a solitary individual. France, says one writer, is to fulfill Victor Hugo's ideal and be a Christ among the nations. Republicanism, provided that it unites with the necessary strength the maximum of justice, is more likely to give France the glorious future the dawn of which seems to him already breaking.

Religion is naturally held by some, and especially by Catholic associations, to be the one solution for all France's difficulties. One representative thinks that the old religious principles being dead, a new religion must be founded. Another pleads for a religion of humanity; a third for "socialism transformed into a religion," "able to glorify life on earth and exalt human dignity," adds a fourth. Besides the advocates of the new religions, those of orthodox Catholicism are arrayed in considerable force.

"Republicanism, strongly tinged with socialism," that is the dominant note of young France of the twentieth century.

### GERMAN SCHOOLS.

"THE English School and Its German Rivals" is the title of a very interesting article in the *Contemporary Review* for July. The writer is Mr. R. E. Hughes, and his views are all the more interesting because he apportions praise and blame very impartially, and is by no means a partisan of the educational system of either country. The first thing he notes is that the German school is philosophical and logical, whereas the British school is like the British constitution,—it works well, but nobody knows how or why. Mr. Hughes by no means thinks that everything is in favor of the German system. He says:

"I believe that the most valuable factors, such as the elasticity, originality, and self-help, which characterize the democratic system, and which cannot be summed up and estimated in a comparison such as I am making, are of much greater value than that beautiful symmetry and philosophical unity that undoubtedly characterize the more highly organized system of Germany."

### KINDERGARTENS.

In Germany, infant schools do not exist, being replaced in large towns by kindergartens, for children under six years old. The German kindergarten class has never more than ten pupils, which is a great advantage over the British class, which contains sometimes sixty.

Mr. Hughes says that it is a mistake to think that French and German children get more schooling and leave school at a later age than English children. In France, a child may leave school at eleven if he pass certain examinations. Where the English child has eight or nine years' schooling, the French or German child has only seven or eight. In one respect the Germans are, however, much superior, and that is in average attendance.

### CURRICULA.

As to curricula, Mr. Hughes says:

"First, that there is a philosophical basis to German education; and, second, that no practical work in science worth speaking of is done in German primary or higher primary schools, and indeed I may add in but a few secondary schools either. Neither do we find that the girls are taught either cookery or laundry work, nor is manual instruction taken up in the German schools to anything like the extent that we might imagine; for example, in the wealthy and progressive city of Cologne not a single school gives

manual training a place in its curriculum. Indeed, the German teacher is perfectly candid; he laughs at what he calls these new fads of the English teachers,—manual training, technical education, and what not. Now, I hope you will not misunderstand me. I am speaking of the average German teacher, neither conservative nor revolutionary, but typical. If Germany ousts England from the markets of the world, it will not be because her technical training is better than ours,—in fact, I think it is not,—but because either her primary or secondary schools, or both, are superior, as training-grounds, to the corresponding English schools. Personally, I believe that if England loses her commercial supremacy it will be because of her inefficient and inadequate system of secondary schools."

German children are taught their own language very carefully, and all dialectical idioms eliminated. Handwriting is generally very good. Arithmetic is taught on the blackboard and orally, rarely with books and slates. In elementary science England is ahead of Germany, but in modern languages she is, of course, behind. In Germany, teaching is a fine art; but there is, says Mr. Hughes, a certain amount of formalism in it.

"The teaching is sometimes too stereotyped in character, and the originality and resourcefulness characteristic of the finest teaching are often lacking in the German teaching of to-day. Still, with all this, the more I study and think about the German teacher, the more I admire the care with which he builds up the new knowledge firmly upon the old, the honesty with which he performs his task, never allowing a sense of injustice or injury to interfere with the due discharge of his duties; the enthusiasm with which he is imbued, the high conception he has formed of the obligations of his profession, the candor with which he gives his opinion, and the self-respect that animates him in all his actions,—these are traits which unite him, in my mind, to all that is best in our English teacher."

### THE THREE-YEAR COLLEGE COURSE.

IN most of the recent discussion of the shortened college course no account has been taken of the fact that several hundred Harvard graduates have already received degrees after only three years of college study, and presumably should be able to furnish testimony of more or less value as to the advantage or disadvantage of the shortened course. President Thwing, of the Western Reserve University, has thought it worth while to collect the opinions of these men on the wisdom of completing a college course

in three years, and in the July number of the *Forum* he presents a summary of the replies he has received.

The men who have taken the shortened college course all assent to the general proposition that the length of the course should be made to depend on the student himself. Who are the men who should complete their course in the three-year period? President Thwing classifies them thus:

"The men who should complete their course in the shorter period are of three classes. 1. Those who use a college education as a means of fitting themselves for professional study and practice should be content with the shorter time. In particular, those students who purpose to become physicians should complete their college work in three years. To the student who is to become a physician the question of time is a serious consideration. Not only has the medical school lengthened its course from two years to three and from three years to four, but post-graduate studies and training demand an additional period of four years. The deans of our best medical schools are now advising their students to spend eight years in professional study. To the four years spent in the medical school should be added one or two years in a hospital, and also two or three years of residence abroad. Such a prolonged curriculum demands that time be saved at whatever point it may be possible.

"2. The need of economy in time is not confined to the medical school, although it is there most highly accentuated. A consideration of quite a different character applies to other professions than the medical. The student who goes to college in order to secure training for professional purposes not infrequently finds that in three years he has received all the training of which he is naturally capable. Further training would prove to be overtraining. Overtraining is a training in which no proper response is found in the man himself to the stimulus given from without. The stimulus to think is applied to the mind overtrained; but the mind does not think as a result of the stimulus. An influence which would usually quicken the mind now proves powerless. The mind has become stale. It has lost interest. It has no spring, no buoyancy. Its mood of eagerness and enthusiasm is supplanted by a mood of indifference and sluggishness. Several of my correspondents write of this lamentable condition as actually existing in their own case, and as one which would have been much aggravated by a fourth year at college.

"3. There are also certain types of men who are more benefited by the briefer period of collegiate residence. One type is represented by the indolent man. Most college men are not,

despite the too common contrary opinion, to be charged with laziness. But, of course, there are college men who are lazy, and, of course, too, they are more numerous than they ought to be. The best method of dealing with such men consists in simply obliging them to work hard—to work ten hours a day for six days a week and for more than four weeks of every month. For men of this type, the shorter course is undoubtedly the better. It must be remembered that a man may even be indolent for three years and still graduate at their close. A physician writes me: 'I entered college from Phillips Academy, Andover, and went through largely on my fitting-school training, developing such lazy habits that another year could not have changed me for the better.' Certainly, for a man of this type three years are ample.

"The man, too, who is inclined to be scatter-brained and desultory in habits of thought and study finds a gain in the shorter period. Concentration of intellectual power represents, of course, one of the most precious results of a college course; and this concentration is fostered by the three years' period. One of the chief advantages of the examination system, for instance, is the necessity of applying all of one's powers to a definite duty for a specific time,—an advantage which is specially precious for the man of loose intellectual habits."

#### IN SOME CASES, FOUR YEARS BETTER THAN THREE.

President Thwing admits, however, that the three years' course is subject to serious objections. In the first place, there are fewer opportunities for general reading and for special investigations. The tendency of work done under such straitened conditions is in some degree narrowing.

"The longer period, too, is of peculiar value to those men who are slow of development. Such men are more numerous than is usually supposed. They do not find themselves, they do not come to themselves, until the last half of the college course. To them the freshman year is the continuation of the senior year of the fitting-school. The sophomore year shows some signs of development. The junior year gives evidence of increasing power. But it is only in the last year that these men really prove the worth of the stuff which is in them. Every college officer knows of scores of such sluggish men. It would be a misfortune, some would say it would be a shame or a sin, to deprive these slow-growing plants of a fitting opportunity for development. In most colleges, the last half of the course is, for these slow-moving men, the period of blossoming and of fruitage. Any cutting off from the length of the college course would



mean to them the cutting off of that part which is the more valuable.

"For the men, too, who go into business a distinct disadvantage lies in the shorter period. The merchant or manufacturer has small opportunities for living what may be called the life of the spirit. He knows better than most college officers can know that the idols of the market contend against the idols of the library. Therefore, it is well, and more than well, for him to put himself while at college into as close relationship as possible with those gods to which he will find it hard in his business life to pay proper devotion. He must make his peace with them in advance; for his absences from their temple will be numerous and prolonged.

"I am also sure that for certain men of rare power and endowed with ample means no training can be too long or too rich. I have in mind those men who are to become the leaders of humanity. They represent those radiant souls to whom the race is to look as wrecked sailors look at the stars. Freed from the necessity of earning a living, and blessed with rich personal endowment as well as with many objective advantages, they are trustees of the highest interests of humanity. If they become physicians, they embody in themselves the right and duty of research. If they become lawyers, they are students of the science and history of law, and not practitioners of its art. If they choose a life of leisure, they use leisure as an opportunity for doing noblest things for the community,—things which possibly no one else would do, and which the community as at present organized can hardly do for itself. They are trustees for the race, genuine shepherds of the people. For these men should be provided the richest cultivation during a prolonged period."

#### SAVING THE CHILDREN.

IT was Mr. Charles Loring Brace who pointed out, fifty years ago, a way to bring up city waifs outside of "institutions." He advocated the "placing out" of the children in farmers' families in the middle West. The New York Children's Aid Society has placed more than twenty-two thousand children in such family homes, and the results have justified all that Mr. Brace claimed for his method. In concluding an article contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for July on "The Child-Saving Movement," the Rev. Hastings H. Hart, secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, says of the Brace plan of dealing with dependent children:

"This policy has been definitely adopted by

nearly all of the great interior States, and is already producing valuable results. In those States, orphan asylums and children's homes are no longer used as permanent homes in which to bring up children to adult years, but simply as training-schools, hospitals, and temporary refuges. The interior cities contain a much smaller number of institutions for children, relatively, than are found in the older cities, whose policy was established before this system came into general use. For example, the city of New York has about 24,000 children in institutions of various kinds, while the city of Chicago has only about 4,000 in institutions.

#### ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF "PLACING OUT."

"From an economic point of view, the placing-out system has very great advantages; for example, the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, only eighteen years old, has 2,100 wards under its care in family homes, children under eighteen years of age. This society has three small receiving-homes with a joint capacity of about ninety children. There is invested in these three homes about \$20,000. The entire expenditures of the society for all purposes for last year were \$36,000; but should the society decide to return to the old plan of bringing up children in institutions, it must first build for the accommodation of these children, at a cost of not less than \$300 per bed, or \$630,000. Provision must then be made for the maintenance of these children, at an annual cost of not less than \$100 per child, or \$210,000 per year. The economic advantage of the child-saving plan is apparent.

"No cost is too great if necessary in order to save neglected children, but the children who can be placed and kept successfully in carefully selected family homes are better off than they can be in even the best institutions. The outlook for the homeless child was never so full of hope as at the beginning of the twentieth century. Great social betterment is coming from the wiser care society is learning to give its waifs."

#### THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

THE second American Congress of Tuberculosis, held in New York City, May 15-16, 1901, brought together many eminent physicians. In his opening address as president of the congress, which appears in the *Medico-Legal Journal*, Dr. A. N. Bell said:

"The nature of tuberculosis is now common knowledge. All intelligent persons now know that it is contagious, and that it is the most universally prevalent and fatal disease that afflicts the human race. Yet it is known to be prevent-

able; and the prevention of tuberculosis is the now leading thought of sanitarians everywhere. The purpose of this congress is to aid in the practical application of this thought.

"Tuberculosis in all its forms is the work of a microbe—the tubercle bacillus—a living organism which, when it once gains foothold in a susceptible subject, multiplies in countless millions. It is by the transmission of these bacilli from person to person and from animals to persons that tuberculosis is communicated. The chief way by which they are transmitted is by means of the expectoration of affected persons, which contains them in myriads; and when the expectorated matter becomes dry, the germs are disseminated in the form of dust round about, and are liable to be inhaled by persons or animals in the vicinity. And, unfortunately, consumption is so prevalent and insidious that progressive health authorities have recognized the danger of expectoration in all places where the sputum is likely to dry and leave its residue to be disseminated in the air and become the means of spreading consumption, and have instituted measures for its prevention. Such efforts are praiseworthy, and should be enforced to the utmost extent, as should be also the kindred practice of collecting and destroying the sputum of known consumptives everywhere; but such efforts are essentially of small scope when considered in relation to the universal distribution of tubercle bacilli, whose maintenance everywhere evidently depends upon susceptible subjects among the lower animals as well as mankind.

"Tuberculosis has been long known to be no less universal and fatal among domestic animals, especially those of the bovine species, than among mankind; and for the most part the conditions of its prevalence are the same in both.

"That consumption is not everywhere and in all places correspondingly prevalent with the germs round about is because persons in sound health possess the physiological power of resisting and destroying them. The natural secretions of the respiratory organs of healthy persons arrest and devour them by oxidation, and they are cast off."

#### PROGRESS AMONG VETERINARIANS.

After speaking of the communication of the disease through foods, and especially through cows' milk fed to city infants, Dr. Bell goes on to say:

"It is notable, in this respect, that in the marked progress of practical sanitation in recent years veterinarians are in the vanguard, and chiefly because people are wont to respond with more alacrity and with greater liberality for the

suppression of an epizootic among their horses or a pleuro-pneumonia among the horned cattle than for the arrest of smallpox or the prevention of consumption. Individuals, communities, and States will make liberal appropriations to improve the breed of stock or contribute to the contest for a prize at a dog show, while they will refuse assistance or oppose a tax for the admission of air and sunlight into a stunting school, or for the drainage of a marsh which by its emanations and cultivation of mosquitoes is a perennial source of human degeneracy, disease, and death. It is therefore fortunate that in the progress of veterinary sanitary science it has been discovered that many of the most fatal and loathsome diseases which afflict the human race are equally common to—if, indeed, they do not actually take their rise from—domestic animals. Tuberculosis, scrofula, smallpox, syphilis, malignant pustule, hydrophobia, and trichinosis are examples. Veterinary sanitary science, therefore, may well be regarded as the right arm of public hygiene."

#### YELLOW FEVER AND MOSQUITOES.

THE important experiments made by Dr. Walter C. Reed and his associates for the purpose of determining the part played by mosquitoes in the spread of yellow-fever germs are fully described elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Dr. L. O. Howard. Surgeon-General Sternberg, U.S.A., attests the value and conclusiveness of the experiments in an article contributed to the *Popular Science Monthly* for July.

After explaining in detail the meaning of the experiments and their practical bearing, Dr. Sternberg proceeds to show how the mosquito theory of germ-transmission serves to account for many facts heretofore observed in connection with yellow-fever epidemics, but never satisfactorily accounted for under the old theory of transmission by personal contact. He says:

"Yellow-fever epidemics are terminated by cold weather, because then the mosquitoes die or become torpid. The sanitary condition of our Southern seaport cities is no better in winter than in summer, and if the infection attaches to clothing and bedding, it is difficult to understand why the first frosts of autumn should arrest the progress of an epidemic. But all this is explained now that the mode of transmission has been demonstrated.

"Insanitary local conditions may, however, have a certain influence in the propagation of the disease, for it has been ascertained that the species of mosquito which serves as an interme-

diate host for the yellow-fever germ may breed in cesspools and sewers, as well as in stagnant pools of water. If, therefore, the streets of a city are unpaved and ungraded and there are open spaces where water may accumulate in pools, as well as open cesspools, to serve as breeding-places for *Culex fasciatus*, that city will present conditions more favorable for the propagation of yellow fever than it would if well paved and drained and sewered.

#### GEOGRAPHIC RANGE.

"The question whether yellow fever may be transmitted by any other species of mosquito than *Culex fasciatus* has not been determined. Facts relating to the propagation of the disease indicate that the mosquito which serves as an intermediate host for the yellow-fever germ has a somewhat restricted geographical range, and is to be found especially upon the seacoast and the margins of rivers in the so-called 'yellow fever zone.' While occasional epidemics have occurred upon the southwest coast of the Iberian Peninsula, the disease, as an epidemic, is unknown elsewhere in Europe, and there is no evidence that it has ever invaded the great and populous continent of Asia. In Africa, it is limited to the west coast. In North America, although it has occasionally prevailed as an epidemic in every one of our seaport cities as far north as Boston, and in the Mississippi Valley as far north as St. Louis, it has never established itself as an endemic disease within the limits of the United States. Vera Cruz, and probably other points on the Gulf coast of Mexico, are, however, at the present time endemic foci of the disease. In South America, it has prevailed as an epidemic at all of the seaports on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts as far south as Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and on the Pacific along the coast of Peru.

"The region in which the disease has had the greatest and most frequent prevalence is bounded by the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and includes the West India islands. Within the past few years yellow fever has been carried to the west coast of North America, and has prevailed as an epidemic as far north as the Mexican port of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California.

"It must not be supposed that *Culex fasciatus* is only found where yellow fever prevails. The propagation of the disease depends upon the introduction of an infected individual to a locality where this mosquito is found, at a season of the year when it is active. Owing to the short period of incubation (five days or less), the brief duration of the disease, and especially of the period during which the infectious agent (germ) is found in the blood, it is evident that ships sailing from

infected ports upon which cases of yellow fever develop are not likely to introduce the disease to distant seaports. The continuance of an epidemic on shipboard, as on the land, must depend upon the presence of infected mosquitoes and of non-immune individuals. Under these conditions, we can readily understand why the disease should not be carried from the West Indies or from South America to the Mediterranean, to the east coast of Africa, or to Asiatic seaport cities. On the other hand, if the disease could be transmitted by infected clothing, bedding, etc., there seems no good reason why it should not have been carried to these distant localities long ago.

#### HIGH ALTITUDES EXEMPT.

"The restriction as regards altitude, however, probably depends upon the fact that the mosquito which serves as an intermediate host is a coast species, which does not live in elevated regions. It is a well-established fact that yellow fever has never prevailed in the City of Mexico, although this city has constant and unrestricted intercourse with the infected seaport Vera Cruz. Persons who have been exposed in Vera Cruz during the epidemic season frequently fall sick after their arrival in the City of Mexico, but they do not communicate the disease to those in attendance upon them or to others in the vicinity. Evidently, some factor essential for the propagation of the disease is absent, although we have the sick man, his clothing and bedding, and the insanitary local conditions which have been supposed to constitute an essential factor. I am not aware that any observations have been made with reference to the presence or absence of *Culex fasciatus* in high altitudes, but the inference that it is not to be found in such localities as the City of Mexico seems justified by the established facts already referred to.

"As pointed out by Hirsch, 'the disease stops short at many points in the West Indies where the climate is still in the highest degree tropical.' In the Antilles, it has rarely appeared at a height of more than 700 feet. In the United States, the most elevated locality in which the disease has prevailed as an epidemic is Chattanooga, Tenn., which is 745 feet above sea level.

#### THE GERM NOT YET FOUND BY THE MICROSCOPE.

"It will be remembered that the malarial fevers are contracted as a result of inoculation by mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles*, and that the malarial parasite has been demonstrated, not only in the blood of those suffering from the malarial infection, but also in the stomach and salivary glands of the mosquito. If the yellow-fever

parasite resembled that of the malarial fevers, it would no doubt have been discovered long ago. But, as a matter of fact, this parasite, which we now know is present in the blood of those sick with the disease, has thus far eluded all researches. Possibly it is ultra-microscopic. However this may be, it is not the only infectious disease germ which remains to be discovered. There is without doubt a living germ in vaccine lymph and in the virus from smallpox pustules, but it has not been demonstrated by the microscope. The same is true of foot and mouth disease and of infectious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, although we know that a living element of some kind is present in the infectious material by which these diseases are propagated. In Texas fever, of cattle, which is transmitted by infected ticks, the parasite is very minute, but by proper staining methods and a good microscope it may be detected in the interior of the red blood corpuscles. Drs. Reed and Carroll are at present engaged in a search for the yellow-fever germ in the blood and in the bodies of infected mosquitoes. What success may attend their efforts remains to be seen, but at all events the fundamental facts have been demonstrated that this germ is present in the blood and that the disease is transmitted by a certain species of mosquito—*C. fasciatus*."

#### HOW TO FIGHT THE MOSQUITO.

IN the August *Outing*, Mr. W. S. Harwood has a readable article on mosquitoes, their relation to disease, and how to combat the pest. He gives many instances substantiating the convictions of our scientists that malaria and other diseases are carried into the human system through mosquito-bites, and after reviewing the work of the English and Italians in studying this question, proceeds to give some formulæ for waging war on the mosquito tribe.

#### THE FECUNDITY OF THE INSECT.

"There are about two hundred species of mosquitoes, and I have no doubt there are not a few people who have felt, as I have done when trout-fishing in that paradise of trout, the wild north shore of Lake Superior, that there were about two hundred thousand of each variety in active operation all the time. And, indeed, would the figures be so wide of the mark? Dr. Lugger took a mosquito census some time ago, and the results were significant. He took two half-barrels of rain-water and carefully registered their inhabitants. Each female mosquito lays about two hundred eggs at a time. Ten days is ample for her progeny to hatch, become

lively, kicking wigglers, assume the more sedate pupal stage, burst the bonds that hold them, and rise in the air ready for business. In the height of the season even three days is sufficient for all this. Out of one batch raised in one rain-barrel over 17,000 mosquitoes were born, while two weeks later the same barrel produced 19,110. If this number of mosquitoes may be raised from two half-barrels of rain-water in two broods, the number which may be born in the stagnant pools of almost any country neighborhood easily passes out of human computation, while the number available for active operations in a single fishing region may well be left to the imagination,—one may be content with the enumeration of his own bites.

#### KEROSENE OIL AS A PREVENTIVE.

"Perhaps the most efficient aid to the eradication of mosquitoes, aside from the introduction of good drainage resulting in the drying up of swampy regions where the pests breed, is kerosene oil. When the mosquito is in the pupal stage it takes in air by means of a pipe or tube. It is as yet an undeveloped insect, and mainly lives beneath the water. It must, however, come to the surface now and then, for it cannot live indefinitely, as fishes can, on the atmosphere in the water. In case, therefore, anything interferes with the drawing in of outside air through this projecting tube, the result is fatal to the mosquito. When a thin film of oil is distributed over the surface of the water it seals up the mosquito's breathing funnel, causing death. Or, should the air tube come in contact with the oil, death ensues anyway, so that the oil is a sure preventive of further activity. If people living in country places, or those camping out even where there is no stagnant water, will see to it that every open receptacle, tub or barrel or can, is treated once or twice a month with a spoonful of kerosene, they will relieve themselves of much misery. When stagnant ponds are treated in this manner, the treatment being repeated once in every twenty days, in order to catch each succeeding generation, life in the neighborhood may be made bearable where once it was a burden. The people of an entire neighborhood may be very miserable from one small breeding-place, and they may be made correspondingly happy by the use of the oil. At various points in the eastern part of the United States mosquitoes have been banished by the liberal and persistent use of kerosene oil, though, naturally, the removal of the breeding-places by drainage is the better method, for it means permanent removal of the breeding facilities. It is estimated that an ounce of oil is enough for fifteen square feet



of surface. It should be noted also that any disturbance of the water in which the mosquitoes are living in the larval or pupal stage is sure death,—the mosquito cannot breed and develop in water which is in motion.

#### THE EFFICACY OF SMOKE.

"One of the Italian scientists discovered the remarkable fact that the shepherds of the Roman Campagna, who sleep in the conical shepherd's tent, do not suffer from malaria, while others who live largely in the open by night are sorely afflicted. The reason again is that the shepherds in the tent build each night a fire in the middle of it, and as the smoke finds its way out by means of the opening at the upper end of the cone, the tent is generally well supplied with smoke and the mosquitoes do not enter. It was believed for a long time that heat in the house by night, in some of the fever-infested regions, and the burning of certain drugs, kept the fever away, but it seems now quite clearly proven that the smoke or strong odors, not the heat, kept out the mosquitoes and prevented the fever.

#### VARIOUS PREVENTIVES AND CURES.

"Out in California, a gentleman who had heard that the eucalyptus tree and the mosquito did not thrive together planted a grove of the trees some twenty years ago, and has been wholly free from mosquitoes in a zone bounded by their influence. There is something in the odor of these trees the mosquitoes do not like. Some time ago an English newspaper invited its readers in infested countries to send in mosquito preventives, and perhaps some of these may be found useful to those who are sometimes almost ready to forego rod and gun at certain seasons of the year because of the merciless attacks of these pests. Among the remedies were carbolated vaseline; tincture of *Ledum palustræ*; eucalyptus oil; one drop of lavender oil on the pillow and one on the head before going to bed; eucalyptol on the skin, with a handkerchief saturated with it placed on the pillow; anointing the skin with three parts refined paraffin and one part crushed camphor; cotton wool soaked in oil of cloves in bedroom; oil of eucalyptus and creosote, five drops of each, mixed with one ounce of glycerin. To heal the bites, a drop of liquid ammonia. One contributor advocated placing a fine juicy beefsteak, uncooked, near the bed on retiring, though the wisdom of this remedy does not appear at first sight. Dr. Howard, in a bulletin issued from his department in Washington, calls attention to a remedy in use by the Chinese, which consists of a mixture of pine or juniper sawdust, a small quantity of brimstone,

and one ounce of arsenic, run into slender bags in a dry state. Each bag is coiled like a snake and tied with thread, the outer end being lighted. Pyrethrum powder moistened and molded into little cones about the size of a chocolate-drop, placed in a pan and dried in an oven, are lighted, and, when burned in a room, give off an odor which is said by Dr. Howard to be very stupefying to mosquitoes, without being at all harmful to human beings. One remedy for the bite itself is a touch of glycerin, while another is to rub the bite with a lump of indigo."

#### THE PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT IN PORTO RICO.

SOME phases of the problem of civil government in the Philippines are outlined by Mr. Patterson in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The United States is facing a situation in Porto Rico which seems likely to prove a no less exacting test of American administrative capacity, although of a very different character.

Porto Rico may be said to have been a Spanish province. It had the laws and institutions of the mother country in a sense in which Luzon never had them. This Spanish structure cannot be displaced all at once by a complete American system of justice and administration. Our institutions must be introduced gradually, or there will be confusion and anarchy. This point is emphasized in an article contributed to the *North American Review* for July by Dr. L. S. Rowe, the United States Commissioner to Revise the Laws of Porto Rico.

So far as the revision of the Porto Rican public law is concerned, Dr. Rowe thinks that this can be done all the more readily because of Spain's policy of discouraging active participation in public affairs by the native population. The government of the island was so centralized that it was easy for Spaniards to hold every office of importance, to the exclusion of the natives. This system of centralization makes less difficult the introduction of American innovations. Local self-government in Porto Rico will be hindered in its development by the lack of political training resulting from the long exclusion of natives from office-holding under the Spanish régime. In order to have efficient local government, in Dr. Rowe's opinion, we must permit the insular government to prescribe to the local authorities the minimum standard of efficiency.

#### CIVIL, COMMERCIAL, AND CRIMINAL LAW.

In the department of private law the Porto Rican codes have been carefully worked out, and represent a more advanced system of law than

exists either in Mexico or in the South American republics. Both Cuba and Porto Rico got the benefit of the transformation in the Spanish legal system which took place during the period of Liberalism, a generation ago. The compilations made at that time were the work of a large body of Spanish jurists who had been trained in the universities of Germany and France. The resulting body of civil law is pronounced by Dr. Rowe superior, in some respects, to both the French and the German systems. In revising the civil and commercial codes, simplification in certain parts should be sought, together with the elimination of such imported features as have failed to take root in the country.

The criminal code, on the other hand, requires the most thorough revision. Its defects are summarized by Dr. Rowe as follows:

"Its more primitive character is explained by the fact that it was never subjected to the tests of the more modern penal codes, as is shown in the failure adequately to protect personal rights, and in the tendency to punish offenses against property with undue severity. It fails, furthermore, to make proper use of a system of fines, confining itself almost exclusively to the penalty of imprisonment. As a result, a considerable number of offenses, such as are comprised in the articles on restraint of trade, remained unpunished, owing to the unwillingness of the courts to inflict imprisonment where the act involved is *mala prohibita* rather than *mala in se*. The grading of punishment is, furthermore, far removed from our modern standards of right and wrong, and will have to undergo thorough revision."

#### AMERICAN VERSUS SPANISH PROCEDURE.

Regarding the proposed simplification of the codes of civil and criminal procedure, Dr. Rowe says:

"Here the simplicity of procedure which characterizes some of our Western States' codes can readily be introduced without violating any settled traditions. In fact, the adaptation of the Spanish to the American system of private law can be best begun through the codes of procedure. One important change made under the military government strikingly illustrates this fact. Previous to American occupation, civil cases were heard upon written depositions. The introduction of the public, oral trial has been most favorably received, and there is at present no thought of returning to the more primitive procedure. In short, the American system of procedure, particularly that of the code States, is capable of adaptation to the Spanish codes, and will even result in giving to the latter greater force and effect.

"While, at first glance, the possibility of reconciling the American and Spanish systems seems remote, a close study of both will show that such a blending is by no means impossible. In fact, it is a combination which must be made, if we are to meet the obligations forced upon us by the administration of our new possessions. It is true that the questions presented are new to us, and, in the form they have taken, find no parallel in the history of modern Europe. American rule means orderly development rather than oppression, and must, therefore, effect a gradual combination of the two systems of law rather than a violent substitution of one for the other. The latter policy would arouse a form of opposition which would thwart every effort to Americanize the island. We must gradually accustom ourselves to the thought that the 'American system' does not necessarily mean either the English common law or the extreme form of decentralized government to which we have hitherto been accustomed. In fact, the lessons which our new possessions are teaching us will broaden our view of political and legal systems, and prepare us for the larger obligations which our position in the western hemisphere has forced upon us."

#### THE SIMILARITIES OF THE POLAR FAUNÆ.

ALTHOUGH the organic life of the ocean has for a long time past held the interest of men of science, there are many questions the corresponding phases of which in other branches of zoölogy have long been settled which still remain undecided and open for debate among the oceanographers. This is especially the case concerning the faunæ of the polar oceans, depending on the fact that our knowledge of the antarctics—that is, the region south of the southern polar circle—is at present very incomplete. The oceanographer's familiarity with the antarctic faunæ is thus derived not so much from investigations in the southern polar sea as from observations made in the neighboring moderate waters, in the region which takes in not only Heard Island, but also the Falkland Islands and the southern part of Patagonia and Auckland. The organic life of this region, in some places reaching as far north as the fiftieth parallel, is typically antarctic, for the reason that the southern polar sea is in open connection with the three world-oceans, the waters of which thus are in immediate contact with the polar ices and their cold currents, whereas the northern Arctic Ocean is hemmed in by three continents to a comparatively small area.

One of the questions concerning the arctic and antarctic faunæ which is still much disputed is the

bipolarity; that is, the conformity and similarities, not only in generality, but also in detail, which exist between the organic life of the two polar oceans as distinct from the faunæ occupying the interjacent tropic and subtropic territory.

#### VARIETIES OF OCEAN LIFE.

This similarity, so extraordinary in faunæ of regions separated by thousands of miles, is discussed by a Swedish oceanographer, Hjalmar Théel, in a late issue of *Ymer*. Distinguishing three groups of ocean faunæ—the deep-water fauna, the pelagic fauna, and the shallow-water fauna, the shore, or littoral, fauna being included in the last group, Mr. Théel writes: "The deep-water fauna is of a subordinate importance, as there exists on the depth of the oceans a great uniformity and monotony. The bottom is usually made up of earths and masses largely consisting of enormous quantities of microscopic organisms which have lived in the upper water and after death sunk to the bottom. The low temperature, the enormous pressure, and the constant complete darkness make all vegetable life impossible, and greatly limit also the animal life. The geographic extent of the two other groups of marine faunæ, and the conditions of their existence, are greatly different. First of all are to be considered the innumerable masses of organisms filling the oceans, which, unable to move in a horizontal direction, are drifting with the currents. This is the so-called pelagic fauna which, with the small oceanic vegetable organisms, is called plankton. Of this fauna, to be found in all warm as well as cold seas, one class, the holoplankton, live their whole lives swaying with the currents, and a sinking means death to them. Another class, the meroplankton, die if they do not sink after a certain time to a bottom adapted to their further development. The third group, the shallow-water fauna, lives at the bottom of waters the depths of which do not exceed 400 meters. This fauna is the mother of all others. No other oceanic territory exhibits such a diversity of conditions of existence. The rays of the sunlight penetrate to the bottom; the vegetation is wonderfully multifarious; the water is richly acidulated, in constant motion, and in varying temperature. All this has in the progress of time produced fauna with innumerable variations. It has long been known that the temperature has a decided influence on the distribution of the oceanic faunæ. Thus the coral shoals, above which a separate fauna exists, are to be found only in the tropic and subtropic oceans. The shoal-building polyps cannot live in a water temperature below 19° and

20°. As a colossal girdle, these shoals embrace the tropical earth, with interruptions only on the western coasts of Africa and America."

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC GROUPS.

The similarities, or bipolarity, of these plankton and shallow-water faunæ of the two polar oceans are a puzzle to oceanographers. They show a generic connection—a relationship closer than that existing between each of them and the faunæ of the neighboring temperate ocean. Pfeffer says, in regard to this: "The similarity between the two polar faunæ, though separated by the whole length of the earth, is an extraordinary phenomenon. It is not only an exterior conditional one, but a real, inner, and blood relation. Not only is a great part of the same families found in both oceans, but the varying species are to be separated only by minor distinctions; and there are even a greater number, as the mollusks, the amphipodes, etc., of which it is impossible to say from which polar sea they originate." How can a satisfactory explanation be found for such a close relation between animal species living in regions separated by the enormous territory covered by the temperate, subtropic, and tropic oceans? According to several oceanographers, among them Chun and Ortmann, two eminent German specialists, there exists a direct way of communication from pole to pole, effected by currents in the deep, cold waters underneath the interjacent oceans. Thus the bipolarity of the arctic faunæ is explained by the direct exchange which constantly takes place between the organisms of the polar seas.

In his present paper, Mr. Théel states several objections to this theory—viz., (1) that so far, only one species of the polar faunæ has been found in the interjacent oceanic deep waters; (2) that, if such a direct exchange took place, several other polar organisms should be found in these waters; (3) that many completely identical, and not merely parallel, species would be found in both polar oceans.

#### INTERCHANGE OF ORGANISMS IMPOSSIBLE.

Finding an explanation for this question of bipolarity in the scientific fact that similar conditions of existence cause a parallelism in organic development, Mr. Théel points out that these organisms must be moved by currents, and that the supposed existence of such polar connecting currents has never been proven.

"And even if there existed such currents," he continues, "how many waters of various temperatures had not these pelagic organisms to meet and traverse in their long journey from pole to pole."

It has been demonstrated by specialists that the boundary waters of different temperature are dangerous to the existence of these organisms, and there is no probability whatever that the animals in this way could traverse oceans. And the shoal-building corals, temperature, and other conditions make insurmountable obstacles to the possibility that the shallow-water faunæ of the polar regions could effect an exchange along the shores of the continents. Many oceanographers advocate the opinion that these organisms in the form of larvæ, when carried about by the currents, may serve as such a transport; but this theory must also fall, for the larvæ are very sensitive beings; they depend on light, an abundance of food, similarity in temperature, and acidity of the water. Furthermore, they must, after a certain time, for their continued existence, sink to a bottom similar to the one on which their parents lived. The larval state is also very brief in duration, continuing sometimes only a few days, and, at the highest, eight weeks. Is it possible, then, that there are undercurrents which would carry these larvæ in a few weeks from pole to pole, when the Florida current, one of the swiftest in the world, requires six months to reach Lake Sargasso, southwest of the Azores?"

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNÆ IN EARLIER GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

An explanation of the bipolarity of the arctic faunæ cannot, therefore, be sought in oceanic currents. But this problem will show itself in a different light if we consider the past periods in the creative history of the earth, and that, during such a period, these animal organisms were more equally distributed in the oceans. This view has in the last few years been supported by Pfeffer and Sir John Murray, who have given it a close and detailed attention. It has long been considered certain that in post-geological periods the climate was warm and of equal temperature over the whole of the earth. Many fossils found in various parts of the globe testify in favor of this theory. At the beginning of the tertiary period a change seemed, however, to have taken place, inasmuch as the temperature, especially at the poles, lowered, whereby the different climatic zones were slowly formed. Investigations into the polaric faunæ and flora of the past have also fully shown that the climate of the polar oceans then was much warmer than at the present time. Thus it follows that the oceanic fauna was formerly equally distributed, and not divided into zones, as it is now. The shoal-building corals, with their peculiar faunæ, existed then at high latitudes, and a separate fauna underneath the corals—that is, at a depth of 40 meters and lower

—when the temperature and the conditions of the bottoms were entirely different from what they are now. The lowering of the temperature during the tertiary period continued till, at the entrance of this, the quarterly period, it had fallen so low as to form ice. With this formation of climatic zones, the animal life of the oceans became slowly seasoned to a zonic distribution. Those organisms which, as the corals, needed a warmer temperature, were exterminated or migrated nearer the equator. But those which were already wonted to deeper and colder water stayed.

According to this theory, the greater part of the polar faunæ is to be considered as relics or remnants of those past ages when a tropical fauna was equally distributed over the whole earth.

#### CAMPOAMOR, SPAIN'S GREATEST POET.

IN the August *Critic* there is a sketch by Mary I. Serrano of Ramon de Campoamor, whom she calls "the most famous modern Spanish poet." Campoamor was born in 1817, and his poems have delighted several successive generations of readers. On his maternal side he was descended from a line of nobles, and on the paternal side from tillers of the soil, and he seems to have been blessed with the aristocratic distinction of his mother's forefathers together with the sturdy vigor of his farmer ancestors. Campoamor was born in the little town of Navia, in Asturias, and after passing his youth in the country he went to Madrid. He studied medicine, but gave it up and devoted himself to poetry, finding letters his true vocation. The "Pequeños Poemas," the "Universal Drama," a poem in eight cantos; "El Licenciado Torralba," "Los Amores de una Santa," and "El Palacio de la Verdad" are among his chief poetical works. He was the author of an "Art of Poetry," which gave a masterly exposition of the theories of criticism.

As is the fashion with men of letters in Spain, Campoamor took a prominent part in political affairs, and held office under his party.

"Methodical and domestic in his habits, Campoamor abhorred traveling; he declared that he did not believe in the existence of Mexico, or that there was any such place as China—countries invented, he said, by novelty-seeking geographers. A man of few wants and almost indifferent to the superfluities of life, his only vices, in his own words, were reading and sleeping, and perhaps an excessive fondness for coffee, which he affirmed in a humorous poem to be the source of all inspiration.

"In person, Campoamor is described as being of medium height and inclined to stoutness. His



head was large and full of life and vigor; and his soft and abundant white hair set off well his somewhat florid complexion. The features were moderately regular. The well-cared-for side-whiskers gave an air of dignity to the countenance, which was softened by the melancholy droop of the mouth. But its prevailing expression was given to it by the half-merry, half-mocking light of the black eyes."

#### THE REVIVAL OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

THE recent attempt of Mr. Thomas O'Donnell to make an Irish speech in the British Parliament has served to draw outsiders' attention to the remarkable movement in Ireland for the revival of the Irish language. Some attempt is made by a writer in the July number of the *Westminster Review* to explain the origin, aims, and strength of this movement.

"The Gaelic language," says this writer, "which was the tongue of all Ireland down to a few centuries ago, still survives as a spoken language along the whole of the western seaboard, and in a few other spots scattered over the island, but is gradually dying out before the advance of English. The present movement aims not only at preserving it in those districts where it is still spoken, but at spreading it all over the country as the principal tongue of the land. This attempt had its origin in the political disension and apathy which followed the fall of Parnell. Many true Nationalists who had grown disgusted with political work, wishing to find some outlet for their strong patriotic sentiment, diverted it into a passionate attachment to the 'old tongue of the Gael.' In the absence of any great popular agitation the movement grew and flourished, directed by the Gaelic League. It has now made converts in most unexpected quarters (such as Mr. George Moore), and pervades, more or less visibly, the greater part of Ireland—so far, at least, as sentimental approval goes. Altogether apart from the merits of the change advocated by the Gaelic revivalists, the spirit which they are stirring up in the country makes for good. The undoubted earnestness and enthusiasm of the leaders of the revival, the steady determination with which they pursue their ideal, afford of themselves a valuable lesson, and one worthy of imitation, for the masses of the people; nor is that lesson being wholly lost. Then, too, the classes, lectures, and social and musical gatherings held under the auspices of the Gaelic League cannot fail at least to have a stimulating and refining effect on the rising generation (whom it is their desire chiefly to attract), and to direct to the history, literature, and

antiquities of Ireland an amount of attention which should certainly prove fruitful in mental culture and subsequent creative activity. But though the Gaelic League is thus incidentally benefiting the country, its direct objects can scarcely be accorded an unqualified approval. These objects are four in number: two beneficial, two retrograde and detrimental to the best interests of Ireland and Irishmen. The first is to secure bilingual education for the children in Irish-speaking districts—that is, to procure that these children shall be taught English and other subjects through the medium of Irish, the language spoken in the home circle. The present system, whereby the child is given a parrot-knowledge of English, which he forgets on leaving school, is fatal to all true education, and only retards the natural progress of the English language in those remote districts.

#### POSSIBLE FATE OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

"The second object of the Gaelic League is equally praiseworthy—namely, to promote the study of ancient Irish literature, which at present is much better known to the Germans than to the Irish, and which, though not containing anything of the *greatest* in literature, contains much that is valuable, and could not fail to act as a powerful mental stimulus to the people in whose land it was composed and whose ancestors it celebrates. But, not satisfied with this, the Gaelic League further demands that Irish shall be spread over the whole country and accepted as 'the national language of Ireland,' adding, as its fourth object, the corollary that a modern literature in Irish shall be created. Passing over the absurdity of supposing that literature can be created by a league of any kind, the vague nature of the chief claim should be noticed. The official programme of the league says nothing about what is to be done with English if their scheme succeeds. But the responsible chiefs of the movement have perceived the necessity of disclaiming all hostility to the English language; they publicly advocate national bilingualism, and are never tired of extolling the advantages possessed by nations speaking two languages; they point in especial to the example of Wales as one to be followed, willfully blinding themselves to the evil effects on the Welsh people produced by their obstinate clinging to an obsolete tongue; and they insist that in their projected bilingual system Irish Gaelic must be the *principal language*. The great body of Gaelic Leaguers go further than their chiefs, and make no concealment of their desire to have the English language driven out altogether."

## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE August number of *Harper's* is illustrated very handsomely with colored pictures in various articles, and shows something of a novelty in magazine embellishment in the full-page illustrations on brown Japan paper inserted in the magazine. Most of the number is taken up with distinctively summer features of fiction and verse.

#### HOLLAND'S UNSUCCESSFUL WARFARE IN SUMATRA.

Mr. Ralph D. Blumenfeld gives some interesting facts, under the title, "A Hundred Years' War of To-day," concerning Holland's chronic efforts to subdue the Achinese, the people who live in the northern half of Sumatra. The sultans of Achin have in past centuries maintained a splendid court. For instance, nine hundred elephants were kept for merely state ceremonial purposes. The country is about two-thirds the size of the State of Maine, and its population about half a million. The people have always been fighters, and Holland does not seem to be able to subdue them. The present war has been waged without intermission for twenty-eight years, and over ten thousand Dutch soldiers have been killed. There is a draft of Dutch soldiers for Achin on every week's steamer. The war has cost Holland about \$85,000,000, but this burden falls entirely on the revenue of the wealthy colony of Java, which yields Holland about \$15,000,000 a year.

#### THE MOON'S RELATION TO THE EARTH.

In a brief article entitled "The Birth and Death of the Moon," Prof. E. S. Holden gives some interesting facts concerning the relation of the moon to the earth, and prints some of the marvelous photographs of the moon made at Mount Hamilton with the great refractor of the Lick Observatory. Professor Holden reminds us that the earth, which was considered by Laplace as a huge, rigid fly-wheel, rotating about its axis, is not rigid. The oceans, with their tides, ebb and flow, and every moment retard the rotation of the earth. This perpetual brake must make each day somewhat longer than the last day; in other words, must make the earth take so much longer to rotate once on its axis. This lengthening of the day is not sufficient to worry one in practical matters, because in a thousand years it does not amount to a second. The day of the earth is now shorter than the month—the period of revolution—of the moon. The moon is therefore slowly receding from us, as it has been receding for thousands of centuries. But the day of the earth is, as we have seen, slowly growing longer, —the finger of the tides is always pressing upon the rim of our huge fly-wheel and slowly but surely lessening the speed of its rotation. So long as the terrestrial day is shorter than the lunar month, the moon will continue to recede from us. There will come a time in the remote future when the terrestrial day will have lengthened by slow steps to fifty-seven of our present days, and at that distant epoch the moon will revolve about the earth in the same period of fifty-seven days. The earth-moon system will then resemble a huge dumb-bell, with two unequal ends. The mass of the earth at one end and the mass of the moon at the other will perpetually face each other. The two ends of the dumb-

bell will revolve face to face, precisely as if they were connected by a rigid rod. The moon will hang over the sky of a single region of our globe forever. This we may truly call the epoch of the death of our moon.

### THE CENTURY.

IN the August *Century*, Mr. Alexander Hume Ford writes on "America's Agricultural Regeneration of Russia," and makes the startling statement that "American manufacturers could capture from the European nations the markets of Russia for almost every known commodity if they but exhibited the foresight and enterprise exercised by the Yankee makers of agricultural machinery." This year alone will see from eight to ten million dollars' worth of agricultural machinery shipped from America to Russia. Of this, Russia buys about one-fourth direct from the United States manufacturers, and the balance from Russian and German firms. "During the months of April and May, the wharves at Odessa and other Black Sea ports are lined for miles with American agricultural machinery. Heavily laden trains depart daily for every part of European Russia, with no other freight than farm implements. The big cases containing the carefully numbered parts are distributed at cities, towns, and way-stations. At the banks of the rivers great barges wait in readiness to float their quota up or down stream, and where the railroad ends toward Asia long caravans of camels take up the load and carry it to far-off corners of the Russian empire, where the patient 'ship of the desert' is driven in harness to the reapers and mowers from America."

#### THE ALLEGED LUXURY OF COLLEGE LIFE.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, writes in answer to the complaints of a too luxurious life for college students of the day. He is willing to admit that more money is spent by college students to-day than in the last generation, but reminds us that every one spends more money now than then, and that it is also true that a far larger proportion of college students forty years ago were men studying for the ministry. He says that the average boy of wealthy parentage lives at college in far less luxurious style than he would enjoy at home, while the average poor boy lives far better than he would at home. Nor does luxury necessarily imply vice. If it leads the weak brethren into vice, it is more apt to be the fault of the wealthy parents than of the college. While President Harper thinks warnings of this sort may be good for the small wealthy class alone, he thinks there is no call for anxiety as to the college body as a whole, and he thinks the atmosphere of the college has a distinct tendency toward the democratic, and that a college breeding goes far toward discouraging extravagance in cultivating a taste for better things.

Dr. William R. Brooks writes on "Photographing by the Light of Venus," and shows some remarkably fine pictures of attractive mundane subjects made by utilizing the rays of the beautiful star. With exposures of about thirty-five minutes, he produced the clearest and softest photographs with these rays after they had traveled their one hundred and sixty million miles.

## SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE August *Scribner's*, like *Harper's*, is resplendent in color illustrations. Those by Mr. Maxfield Parrish in Mr. Quiller-Couch's idyl of ancient Britain are particularly noticeable.

With the single exception of Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams' pleasant description of "Rural New York City," all the contributions to this number of *Scribner's* consist of fiction and verse. The magazine begins with a new story by Mr. Richard Harding Davis—"A Derelict"—in his best and most characteristic style. Mr. James B. Connolly's "From Reykjavik to Gloucester" is fascinating in its dash and in its tang of the salt ocean air. Another good story is Mr. Willis Gibson's Mississippi River yarn, "The Memphis Packet."

## THE COSMOPOLITAN.

FROM the August *Cosmopolitan* we have selected Mr. Frederick A. Talbot's article, "The Rejuvenation of Egypt," and Dr. Richard T. Ely's "Analysis of the Steel 'Trust,'" to quote from in the "Leading Articles of the Month." The remainder of the August number consists chiefly of short stories and other contributions of a light and pleasant character.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox gives a sketch of her own life, in which she tells us that she began to compose in prose and rhyme at the age of eight, and at the age of nine had completed a novel of eleven chapters, headed with original rhymes, and at thirteen had appeared in two essays in the New York *Mercury*. Mrs. Wilcox comes from a Vermont family that went West to Wisconsin to seek its fortune before she was born. Her account of her struggle into success as a contributor to the periodicals of the country is very circumstantial, naive, and interesting.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY IN FRANCE.

"Julien Gordon" describes the life of the provincial Frenchwoman. She dwells on the beautiful economy of the French household. The meals are ample and beautifully served, but not a crumb is wasted. The lady's time is spent with her children, in the detailed care of her household, sewing, and, in idler moments, at her embroidery. She receives a couple of letters in a month, and possibly writes one. The postage bill of an American family would be looked on askance. There is scarcely any traveling, except by the husband. To all social functions he invariably accompanies the wife. With the lady whom "Julien Gordon" takes as her model, 1,000 francs, or \$200, sufficed for an allowance to be expended on herself and her daughter, a schoolgirl, and this was in a household whose head was a prominent official, and who was supposed to live, and did live, in excellent style.

Mr. Edgar Saltus writes on "Abandoned Thrones;" Mr. Hobart H. Burr gives sketches of the most prominent American women musicians; Viola Allen, the actress, writes "On the Making of an Actress," and Lavinia Hart contributes an essay on "The Ideal Husband."

## M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted in another department from Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's article in the August *McClure's*, "The Search for the Missing Link." The August *McClure's* is chiefly taken up with short stories. One of these, "The Man Who Won," by Edwin Lefevre,

gives an excellent insight into the mysterious workings of great Wall Street operations. A novel view of "Chief" Devery, of the New York police department, is given in Mr. Arthur Ruhl's highly humorous report of the trials of delinquent policemen haled before that potentate.

## THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the August *Ladies' Home Journal*, Ida S. Hoxie tells of a little village in the Harz Mountains whose chief occupation is the raising of canaries. St. Andreasberg raises 60,000 canaries each year, worth \$50,000. The birds are bred in the most systematic way to produce the best songsters, and the nicety of distinction as to the vocal gifts of the little creatures is astonishing to one who has only heard the harsh-voiced birds usually encountered in America.

Mr. W. S. Harwood tells the story of "The First White Baby Born in the Northwest." This was the daughter of one of the lieutenants of the Fifth Infantry, who took his young wife to Fort Crawford, in Wisconsin, where their child was born on the first day of July, 1819. The little one managed somehow to live on musty flour mixed with water, as her mother was ill and Fort Crawford was many hundred miles even from the outskirts of civilization. The experiences of the little girl-pioneer with wolves and Indians are given with dramatic effect.

Marchesa Theodoli writes on "What Girl-Life in Italy Means," there are several series of beautiful photographs reproduced, and the customary short stories and departments.

## SUCCESS.

IN the August number of *Success*, Mr. William R. Draper writes on "The Gigantic Wheat Industry of Kansas." He tells us that this year Kansas has about 5,000,000 acres planted in wheat, which will yield about 100,000,000 bushels, worth \$50,000,000, or \$10 per acre, to the farmers. In some especially fertile regions the yield rises to 60 bushels an acre, as in Sumner County, which alone produced 5,000,000 bushels of wheat. The farmers of that county are worth, on the average, \$9,540 each. Mr. Draper tells of one ranch near the Kansas border where there is a 10,000-acre wheat-field, in which thirty binders and a hundred men may be seen in the field at harvest. Fifteen thousand harvest hands are imported from the Eastern States to help get in the crop. Their wages are two dollars for ten hours' work.

Under the title "The Literary Redemption of Indiana," there are interviews with Gen. Lew Wallace and James Whitcomb Riley on their work. The opening article is on the George Junior Republic, with good pictures of scenes at the republic in Freeville. There is a sketch of Jay Cooke and the great events in the financier's career, and many other contributions from well-known people.

A paragraph on the editorial page, by Sir Claude MacDonald, former British minister to China, expresses the opinion that China, alone, will control her future, and that the uprisings of the last year have succeeded in convincing the educated Chinese that their only hope of salvation is to adopt foreign improvements. He thinks the empire will quickly settle down to its normal condition, and that the improvement in industrial conditions will then begin.

## EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

IN the excellent August number of *Everybody's Magazine*, the most striking feature is Aguinaldo's own story of his capture by Funston. The Filipino leader adds nothing of great importance to the facts we knew, but there is a distinct interest in the simple, direct style of the story, and in the general picture it gives of Aguinaldo's fugitive existence. Mr. O. K. Davis, the correspondent, adds an estimate of Aguinaldo's character, under the title "The Real Aguinaldo," which is distinguished for its common sense and fairness,—qualities not usual in character-sketches of this subject. Mr. Davis, while admitting that Aguinaldo may for all he knows have been largely inspired by such men as Mabini and Paterno, gives evidences of the shrewdness of the young Filipino that show he was at any rate much more than the mere mouthpiece of other and wiser men.

## A WORD FOR AGUINALDO.

"I do not maintain, nor do I believe, that Aguinaldo was right, but he certainly is not the dull wit that so many Americans have declared him. Nor do I think he is the coward he has been accused so bitterly of being. He has an undoubted and tremendous personal magnetism among his own people. Otherwise he could not have held the natives of the entire archipelago so absolutely as he did. The foundation of this power over his people was the reputation he established among them for bravery and ability in the fighting against the Spaniards in 1896 and 1897. 'Terrible' and 'muy valiente' were feeble expressions of their appreciation of his prowess on the battlefield. In the fighting with the Americans he took care of himself, as it was eminently proper that he should. The command-in-chief has no business on the firing-line."

## THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AS A MODEL FOR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

Under the title "A Well-governed American Municipality," Mr. H. B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, gives an account of how the federal district is governed, and asks if such an apparently autocratic system might not be better for American municipalities in general than the actual system, with its bosses and corruption.

"Suppose that it should be proposed that the city of New York should be governed by a commission composed of two civilians to be appointed by the Governor of New York and an engineer officer of the army detailed by the War Department on the application of the governor. The political 'bosses' and all who profit by the present régime in New York would, of course, oppose it bitterly, and their most effective argument, probably, would be that it was contrary to American principles, and would deprive the men of New York of self-government by the ballot. But if the majority of the voters should decide to try the experiment of government by commission, as a desperate venture after all other efforts for good government had failed, and the measure should be carried, it might very well prove that, guided by the same public opinion, the governor would appoint some of the city's best men as commissioners, and it would then procure from them an administration of its affairs that would be honest, intelligent, and efficient because responsive to the people and not to political 'bosses.'"

## THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE opening article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, Mr. Brooks Adams' essay on "Reciprocity or the Alternative," we have reviewed at length in another department.

Mr. Henry A. Clapp contributes the first chapter of his "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic," covering most of the last half of the nineteenth century in America. Mr. P. A. Sillard has a pleasant sketch of Boswell, under the title "The Prince of Biographers." Mr. Arthur Reed Kimball contributes an essay on "The New Provincialism," and an unsigned essay discusses "The Amateur Spirit."

## THE LUMINOUS QUALITY IN JOHN FISKE'S WRITINGS.

One of the most brilliant and best-known names in the list of famous contributors to the *Atlantic* was that of John Fiske. There is a brief editorial sketch of Mr. Fiske in this number.

"Mr. Fiske once remarked, with the absolute modesty that characterized his comments upon his own work: 'I don't see how some men imagine things. All I can do is to state things.' In saying this, he underrated, no doubt, that power of seeing things 'steadily' and 'whole' which is one of the truest functions of the imagination, and which he himself possessed to a singular degree. But there was never any question of his ability to state things. 'I never in my life read so lucid an expositor (and therefore thinker) as you are,' wrote Darwin upon finishing the 'Cosmic Philosophy.' A luminous mind, expressing itself through perfectly transparent language,—that was the gift which made John Fiske such a rare magazinist and lecturer, which equipped him for the congenial task of transmitting to the great public the facts and theories that had hitherto been the property of the specialists."

## THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE *World's Work* for August is given over bodily to the exploitation of the Pan-American Exposition. The number opens with an article by Mr. Walter H. Page, the editor, which, with the numerous pictures, occupies nearly fifty pages in describing the general aspects of the exposition. There are further contributions on "The Pan-American Exposition as a Work of Art," "The Wonderful Story of the Chaining of Niagara," "Short Stories of Interesting Exhibits," "The Play Side of the Fair," "Our Trade with Latin America," and "Great Industrial Changes Since 1893."

## THE NUMBER OF FARMS IS GROWING.

In the last-named article, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright calls attention to the fact that in the basic industry of the country, agriculture, there is an increase in the number of farms in the country from 4,564,641 in 1890 to over 5,700,000 at present. This is in disproof of the theory formerly prevalent that the evolution of our agricultural activities would tend to the concentration of ownership, in the same way that other industries have actually been combined to so great an extent. Mr. Wright ascribes the opposite movement which has taken place—first, to the opening of Government lands, and, second, to the division of large farms which has come about owing to the fact that in many cases it has been found that the best results can be obtained by working a moderate area.



## OUR TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

An interesting article is Mr. Frederic Emory's on "Our Trade with Latin America." It shows that American trade ideas and influence have spread all over Mexico with extraordinary rapidity, and that last year Mexico made half of her foreign purchases in the United States, an increase of 22 per cent. over the previous year, and sold us three-fourths of her exports, an increase of 11 per cent. Our people are absorbing most of the large enterprises of that country. The same thing is true of Central America and the West Indies to a greater or less degree. Even in Jamaica we have 64 per cent. of the imports, against a little over 33 per cent. from Great Britain. But the facts are quite different in the case of South America. Our entire exports to all of South America were \$34,700,000 in 1890, and had only increased to \$41,250,000 in 1900. The imports into the United States from South America show a still more insignificant growth,—from \$100,900,000 in 1890 to \$102,706,600 in 1900. Mr. Emory calls attention to the fact that South America lies in general so far east of the United States that in reality we have scarcely any geographical advantage over Europe. In fact, Lisbon is 500 miles nearer to Pernambuco than is New York. As our commerce seeks the easiest channels, and we are finding such a ready conquest in Europe and elsewhere, this condition of affairs is natural for the present. Mr. Emory regards the German activities in Brazil as of advantage to the United States, taking the view that they are merely tilling the ground for us, and that it is merely a question of time until it becomes worth while to enlarge our trade with South America.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE opening article of the *North American* for July is one of the latest literary contributions of the late Sir Walter Besant. It is entitled "The Burden of the Twentieth Century," and deals with the various legacies of the partially achieved reforms in the several departments of social life handed over from the nineteenth century to the twentieth. Writing from the English point of view, Sir Walter Besant points out that England has been steadily, yet often unconsciously, drifting more and more toward American ways and views. In the line of religion, Sir Walter predicts the disestablishment of the Church of England, to be brought about chiefly by arguments based on the experience of the United States, where religion has found no need of a national creed. In the matter of government, the next step after placing representation in the hands of the people is to teach the people the duty of exercising their rights. The other task now before Great Britain is the opening up of intellectual careers to clever and ambitious lads whose poverty has hitherto barred their advancement. To every poor British lad there are now but two lines of life possible outside the craft to which he belongs: he may become a teacher in a board school or a reporter and a journalist. The "learned" professions, so called, are closed to him. Sir Walter points out many improvements that have been made in British social customs during the past century, such as the doing away with excessive drinking, with the more brutal forms of sports, and to a great extent with the gambling habit. In the department of medical science, although the achievements of the nineteenth century have been remarkable, there

is much yet to be done, since we have thus far failed to cure gout, asthma, rheumatism, cancer, consumption, and paralysis.

## THE ERROR IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Dr. J. M. Buckley gives an exposition of what he terms "the absurd paradox" of Christian Science. In concluding his article, he advances this practical objection to the treatment of cases of contagious disease by this school of healers:

"As Christian Science denies the testimony of the senses; and as its methods are the same whether the case is one of smallpox, bubonic plague, leprosy, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or a simple cold; and as the declaration of its founder is, 'I have always advised my pupils not to read works in advocacy of a materialistic treatment of disease, because they becloud the science of metaphysical healing;' and as many contagious diseases are distinguishable only by expert physicians, where there is the slightest reason to suspect their existence: the management of them should not be left to those who on principle attach no importance to a knowledge of the nature of any disease."

## CARDINAL GIBBONS ON CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Writing on "Catholic Christianity" in the series of "Great Religions of the World," Cardinal Gibbons declares his faith in the possibility of an ultimate reunion of Christendom. He says:

"The Popes have never ceased to solicit officially the wandering families of Christendom to come back within the common fold; and, while the Church cannot sacrifice the truth of her teaching, in all other ways the return would be made easy. She has only deep sorrow and abundant tears for the dissensions of Christendom, knowing well that they are the chief cause of the persecutions it undergoes, the delay of its triumph over the hearts and souls of men, and the rejoicings of its eternal enemies that at last they have fixed the limits of its influence and marked the hour of its downfall and ruin."

## AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE AND PROSPERITY.

Mr. Harold Cox brings statistics to show that the wealth of England is steadily increasing, that in spite of frequent reductions in taxation the national revenue has enormously expanded, and that the national debt has been greatly reduced. The incomes of the well-to-do classes have more than doubled within the past forty years, while the savings of the working classes, so far as these are represented by deposits in the savings-banks, have increased nearly fivefold. These figures Mr. Cox cites to show that an excess of imports over exports does not necessarily indicate approaching bankruptcy.

Writing on our foreign trade and prosperity, Prof. Joseph French Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, points out the folly of imagining that good times in the United States are independent of Europe, although the United States comes nearer being a complete economic unit than any other country, since its soil and climate could be made to yield almost all the necessities and luxuries which the people consume. Still, under the present economic adjustment, with capital invested as it now is, we are not in a position to talk about independence. As Professor Johnson puts it, "We are making things we do not want, and we want things we do not make. From the point of view of independence, I cannot discover that the seller has any advantage over the buyer. Each is in absolute need of

the other." It has not yet been proven that the United States is a creditor nation. The high rate of interest in Europe has resulted to a great extent from the economic waste on battleships, military armaments, and costly campaigns in remote countries. This high rate has drawn American capital abroad, but it may be only temporary. With a falling in the rate, American capital will seek investment in the United States or in Central and South America.

In an exhaustive article on the theory of the balance of trade, Prof. Charles J. Bullock, of Williams College, exposes the fallacy touched upon by the two preceding writers regarding the significance of an excess of exports over imports.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Walter G. Oakman writes on "The Condition of the South;" Mr. G. S. Street on "The Betting Book at Brooks'"; and Mr. W. D. Howells on "A Possible Difference in English and American Fiction." Mr. H. G. Wells presents the second installment of his series of articles on "Anticipations: An Experiment in Prophecy." We have quoted at some length in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" from Dr. L. S. Rowe's article on "The Significance of the Porto Rican Problem."

#### THE FORUM.

THE July *Forum* opens with an article by Mr. W. C. Jameson Reid entitled "A Plea for the Integrity of China." Mr. Reid expresses the belief that the blame for the troubles in China does not lie at the door of the Chinese. He tells the story of the encroachment of the European powers, and shows how natural it was that these territorial aggressions should stimulate an anti-foreign spirit in China. He suggests that the foreign nations should cultivate a merely commercial relation with China rather than an active political interest in the country.

#### THE SALE OF TEXAS TO SPAIN.

Representative Boutell, of Illinois, contributes an interesting paper on "The Sale of Texas to Spain: Its Bearing on Our Present Problem." Mr. Boutell makes the argument that in this transaction President Monroe and his contemporaries showed that they did not regard all territory acquired by the Government as becoming, by the fact of its apposition, an integral part of the United States. The recent decisions of the Supreme Court in American tariff cases seem to be in harmony with this precedent.

#### HEALING THE SICK UNDER THE LAW.

In an article on "Medical Practice and the Law," Mr. Champe S. Andrews argues that, since all who profess to heal the sick thereby profess to be physicians, such persons should be subject to the restrictions imposed on the practitioners of medicine. This argument applies to Christian Science and all schools of "mental healers," so called.

#### THE SPOILS SYSTEM AND LEGISLATION.

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, contributes an article on "The Corrupting Power of Public Patronage." In Mr. Underwood's opinion, Representatives should be prohibited from having any voice in government offices, either directly or indirectly. Under present conditions, the pressure brought by

Representatives' constituents to secure office gives the executive branch of the Government a dangerous power in influencing legislation. Mr. Underwood declares that in the last four years he has seen at least two men of great ability retire from public life rather than surrender their own individuality, being unwilling to remain and contend against a hostile administration.

#### A MISSIONARY'S IDEA OF LOOTING.

The Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid, writing on "The Ethics of Loot," justifies the conduct of the soldiers and missionaries in China with these words: "To confiscate the property of those who were enemies in war may be theoretically wrong, but precedent establishes the right." "Old residents of Peking knew not only where the wealth was, but generally distinguished between the Chinaman who was a friend and him who was a foe. For the former, they sought protection; from the latter, loot. Personally, I regret that the guilty suffered so little at my own hands, though others, Chinese as well as foreigners, spared nothing when the attack once began. In fact, for the first four days, looting was all the fad. The troops of the different nationalities secured their rest through 'change of occupation.' To them, the question was not so much which Chinaman was the worst, but which house was the richest. There was hardly a house or shop that was not entered by some one. The Chinese sought immunity whenever possible; but even when looted, they made little complaint, being grateful that their lives were spared or their houses left standing."

"Loot means spoils of war. If there has been no war, looting may be set down as wrong. If wrong there has been, it has been in making war, whether by the Chinese imperial government or by the combined troops of Europe, America, and Asia, and not in the incidental result of the collection of spoils."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Jacob Schoenhof writes on "Higher Technical Training;" Mr. Walter Macarthur on "The Movement for a Shorter Working-Day;" Hattie E. Mahood on "The Liberal Party and the English Democracy;" Mr. H. W. Horwill on "Religious Journalism in England and America;" Mr. R. Clark on "Certain Failures in School Hygiene;" Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin on "A Plea for Architectural Studies;" Mr. John Corbin answers in the negative the question "Is the Elective System Elective?" holding that this system has not performed the work. In our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" we have quoted at some length from the consensus of graduate opinion on "The Shortened College Course," presented by President Thwing.

#### GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

IN the July number of *Gunton's*, Mrs. Leonora Beck Ellis describes the effort made in the Southern States to obtain legislation prohibiting child labor in factories. The American Federation of Labor has had to fight almost single-handed in the South for this legislation. The fact that the struggle has been a losing one is explained by Mrs. Ellis as due to the indifference of the Southern people themselves, arising from their unfamiliarity with this class of labor, and a failure to adjust their own obligations and responsibilities in connection with such a class. Mrs. Ellis predicts, however, that while the enactment of child-labor laws may

be delayed in some States, opposition will soon yield to the instincts of humanity.

#### ARE THE RAILROADS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEFICIT?

Mr. Stanley Washburn analyzes the rates paid by the Government for mail-transportation, as compared with the cost of the service, with a view to showing that the annual postal deficit is not due to exorbitant charges by the railroads. The Government's requirement that the railroads carry mail on their fastest trains involves increased expenditures for fuel and equipment, increase of wear and tear on equipment and roadbed, inconvenience to railroads operating fast mail-trains, danger of accident, and special equipment, the cost of which all falls upon the railroad.

#### BANKRUPT GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. George Ethelbert Walsh reviews the financial status of various Old World and New World nations which may be said to be mortgaged to other powers. The proposed partition of China, and the absorption of Persia by Russia and Great Britain, are perhaps the most conspicuous modern instances of the acquisition of weak countries by powerful ones; but there are many other cases of national bankruptcy. England, for example, almost owns and controls Portugal. In South America, many of the smaller republics are owned by money-lenders and capitalists. "In many cases private corporations and capitalists have more to say in the government of the small South American republics than the presidents or their cabinets. Virtually owning everything of real value in the country, it is only natural that they should demand a controlling voice in the management of affairs that concern their own interests." Some of the South American republics have already reached their limit so far as borrowing is concerned. Bolivia now owes a debt of over \$150,000,000, contracted in the war with Chile. Chile stands ready to absorb her weaker neighbor on confession of bankruptcy. It is hard for Bolivia to raise the interest, and no one cares to loan her more money, so that heavy taxes have to be levied on the people, and sometimes, as a matter of economy, the army is disbanded. Turkey is another country where lenders are not eager to make investments, and financial disintegration would seem to be only a question of time.

The editor has two vigorous articles in defense of the protective tariff and in rebuttal of attacks recently made on the tariff before the Industrial Commission by Mr. Edward Atkinson and Mr. Byron W. Holt.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

"**A**CADEMIC Freedom in America" is the subject of an article contributed to the *International Monthly* for July by President Hyde, of Bowdoin College. In this paper, President Hyde seeks to define the duties of the six partners in every higher institution of learning—namely, the founders, the state, the trustees, the faculty, the students, and the constituency of the college, including the institution's own alumni. President Hyde defines academic freedom as the harmonious working of these six constituent elements of the institution. The slavery of the institution may come from either of the six sources: "Meddlesome founders and dictatorial donors; a state that is either too lax or too severe in its supervision; a president and trustees who

are either arbitrary and partial or negligent and incompetent; professors who regard their mission as agitators in behalf of their own peculiar views as prior to their obligation to the interests of the institution and the proportions of truth; obstreperous and lawless students; and, lastly, indifferent and easy-going alumni, who forget the duty they owe to their alma mater, and permit her, without protest, to lapse into fossilization."

Other essays in this number are "The Evolution of the Mammalia," by W. B. Scott; "American Quality," by Prof. N. S. Shaler; "The Vatican in the Twentieth Century," by Salvatore Cortesi; "Recent Work on the Principles of Mathematics," by Bertrand Russell; "The Declaration of Independence," by Herbert Friedenwald; "The Story of Ahikar," by George A. Barton, and "An American Economist," by Frank A. Fetter.

Prof. Brander Matthews reviews recent attempts to bring about a simplification of English spelling, and concludes that progress along this line is both certain and irresistible. He suggests that each of us form the habit of using in our daily writing "such simplified spellings as will not seem affected or freakish, keeping ourselves always in the foreground of the movement, but never going very far in advance of the main body."

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

**T**HE *Nineteenth Century* for July is a very good number. Nearly all the articles are of high average merit, although there is no one particularly standing out beyond the others.

#### CHINA AND THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood makes an appeal to the missionary societies to think twice or thrice before they send any missionaries back into the provinces which have been the scene of the recent disturbances. He admits that if the missionaries chose to do so in China the governments would find it very difficult to prevent them, but he appeals to them to reconsider the position, and asks them to face the facts as they are. The most conspicuous fact to which he invites their attention is the altered relations which must henceforth exist between China and the powers. A year ago it was universally expected that China would be cowed into submission. Now Christendom has put forth its full strength. It has punished China as heavily as it could, and the net result is exactly the opposite to what was expected. The resounding blow has been delivered, but China is not touched, and the revolt is encouraged by the outcome of the enterprise. This being so, Mr. Greenwood asks the missionaries to concentrate their efforts upon those provinces which have not been swept with rapine and massacre, to refuse to allow any married missionaries or women and children to go into the inland stations, and he also exhorts them to walk humbly and quietly, abandoning such poor arrogance as arriving in green chairs and the like. If the missionary societies answer that it is their duty to preach the gospel to every creature, and that there is no exception for the districts haunted by Boxers, Mr. Greenwood replies that all souls are of equal value, and that there are as many millions of Chinese untouched by missionary effort in undisturbed provinces as there are in districts which have just been scourged by Boxer risings and punitive expeditions. All Christendom could not sup-



ply one of the immune provinces with missionary labor, and there is no reason for choice in the saving of souls.

#### THE NEW STAR IN PERSEUS.

The Rev. Edmund Ledger describes the recent appearance of a new star which was first seen at 2:40 on the morning of April 22 last. It was observed by Dr. T. J. Anderson, of Edinburgh.

"The next evening this wonderful star was brighter than Aldebaran. On the 23d it even rivaled Capella, well known for its great brilliancy in a neighboring part of the sky. Besides Sirius, the brightest in the heavens, Arcturus was the only star that at all surpassed it among those that are visible in the latitude of London."

There was no trace of its presence in a photograph taken twenty-eight hours before Dr. Anderson sighted it, so that the new star had increased its light nearly ten thousand fold in twenty-eight hours. Photographs taken later indicated that the increase was probably a hundred thousand fold in the course of three days. It then fell back to the fifth magnitude, and then rose again, and oscillated for three or four days between the three and a half and the fifth magnitude. Mr. Ledger describes with considerable detail the way in which the spectroscope is employed for the purpose of learning the constitution of the star. His article leaves upon the mind the impression that some more new arts are badly needed in order to enable astronomers to verify their hypotheses.

#### THE LATE BISHOP OF LONDON.

Mr. Herbert Paul gossips pleasantly concerning Dr. Creighton, whom he knew very well. He mourns over the premature death of the bishop, who broke down as a race-horse would break down if he were put to draw a coal-truck. He died because he could not and would not confine himself to essentials and leave secondary things in the hands of secondary persons. Mr. Paul lays great stress upon the bishop's habit of making fun of everybody and everything. He was the most cheerful of men, full of high spirits, and enjoying every moment of life. He delighted in paradoxes, and seemed full of friendly contempt for people who did not understand chaff. He had no reverence for other people's idols, and had no idols of his own. His memory was wonderfully comprehensive. In conversation he would pass from classical scholarship to social gossip, and from medieval history to social evils with perfect ease. On no other face has Mr. Paul ever seen such an expression of concentrated energy, and yet in Fulham Gardens on Sunday afternoon all visitors found him leisurely—chatty, hostile, and apparently without a care in the world. He did not care two straws what a man's opinions were. He liked a clever man, he loved a good man, and he hated bores. No Englishman save Lord Acton had his knowledge at his fingers' ends more than Dr. Creighton. He reveled in talking nonsense to children, by whom he was adored. The only anecdote which Mr. Paul tells is that the Queen asked him why he refused to write her life on the same scale as his "Life of Queen Elizabeth." "If your majesty wished me to write your life," was the reply, "your majesty should not have made me a bishop."

#### THE LABYRINTHS OF CRETE.

Lady Galloway writes a very interesting paper on the discoveries which have been made in the labyrinths of Crete. Numberless clay tablets have been found in the

palace of King Minos inscribed with a perfect linear type of prehistoric writing hitherto unknown. This was anterior to the Phœnician characters. The excavations prove that in Crete literature and art were existing on a basis of their own, and different from those of Assyria and Egypt in an antiquity dating back long before the siege of Troy. It is somewhat amazing to find that this latest discovery shows that the ancient Cretans had already discovered all that our ladies' tailors can teach us about the apparel of women. On the frescoes on the walls of the little supper chambers leading out of the council chamber of King Minos were found pictures of ladies in the dress of the time. Lady Galloway says:

"It is perhaps difficult to believe that the ladies of his court attended these supper parties in the low-necked gowns of to-day, with frilled skirts, puffed sleeves, and their hair waved and dressed as if by the most modern of Parisian *coiffeurs*. Yet this is how they are here drawn and painted on the walls, and thus handed down to a remote posterity."

#### A BUSINESS WAR OFFICE.

Sir Robert Giffen, writing on the question of British army administration, commends most of the recommendations of Mr. Dawkins' commission, but complains that it does not go to the root of the matter. He assumes that for many years to come the chief business of the government will be to provide for the army and navy. Therefore, he proposes that the commander-in-chief and the first lord of the admiralty should be permanent members of every cabinet. The crux of the whole business is that there ought to be communication of some kind between the government and the heads of the war office departments as to what the work of the army from time to time is to be, and what, therefore, should be the minimum expansion and what its power to meet emergencies. At present he complains that an attempt is being made to carry on a great administration directly by a parliamentary minister, with the result that the whole business concentrates in the office of the permanent under-secretary, who becomes, by virtue of his position, the real commander-in-chief and governor of the army. What he would like to see instead of this would be a system like that which prevails in the customs and inland revenue, in which the whole business would be committed to a permanent commission or permanent chief, who would be supervised only by the secretary of state, but not directly administered by him.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. John Fyvie gives a very interesting account of the marriage of Mrs. Fitzherbert with George IV., when he was prince regent. He has no difficulty in establishing the fact that Mrs. Fitzherbert was legally married to George IV., who thereby forfeited the crown, and that the marriage of Queen Caroline was a bigamous marriage forced upon the king, into which he was bribed when he was sober and bullied when he was drunk. The papers that would set all controversy at rest are still locked up in Coutts' Bank. It is to be hoped that they will ere long see the light.

Mr. Childers, writing on the Court of Appeal for Australia, notes that although the Australians are very enthusiastic about the Duke of Cornwall and York, they are showing very little disposition to accept with gratitude Mr. Chamberlain's offer to create colonial lords of appeal in ordinary.



## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for July opens with an article by an anonymous writer on "The Foreign Policy of Lord Rosebery" during his first tenure of the foreign office in 1886. The writer praises Lord Rosebery very highly :

"Lord Rosebery's term of office in 1886 showed that a Liberal government no longer meant a policy of palsy everywhere except at home, and that there were Liberal statesmen as much in touch as any others with those national interests and instincts which demand a sagacious and resolute administration in foreign and colonial affairs. This was the great moral of Lord Rosebery's foreign secretaryship in 1886. It explains the insistence with which he was called back to the office when Mr. Gladstone returned to power in 1892."

## THE COST OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARMIES.

Capt. Elliott Cairnes has a very good article under this heading, in which he concludes that, considering the different conditions of life, the British army costs no more than the French or German. The chief difference in expenditure is in pay and food, and as long as voluntary service is to be preserved, these cannot be cut down. As regards the accusations of waste, Captain Cairnes says :

"Let no one console himself with the belief that by the introduction of any number of reforms, however necessary, in our administration or in the system of working at the war office it will be possible to reduce expenditure to any appreciable degree. It may be possible to save a few thousand pounds here and there ; in our system of working the army clothing department, for instance, it may be possible to introduce many minor economies ; but the crux of the whole matter lies in the fact that an army recruited by voluntary enlistment must be paid a wage equal to the standard wage for unskilled labor throughout the country, or must accept as recruits those too feeble to fight their own way and to make their own living in civil life."

## SHARKS IN BRITISH WATERS.

From an article on "Toilers of the Sea," by Mr. Matthias Dunn, we quote the following passage as to the ravages committed in British waters by dog-sharks :

"It is nothing uncommon in the winter months, when fishing-boats are engaged in the pilchard fishery near the entrance of the English Channel, and some twenty thousand pilchard are fairly meshed in a boat's net, for these hungry hounds to rush on them, and before the fisherman can secure a thousand of them, for the remainder to be eaten or destroyed, and the net bitten and torn to pieces by this savage host. At such times our fishermen declare that this is the most imposing and terrific sight of savage life imaginable. The boat's light is always a strong one, enabling the fisherman to see easily how to take the fish out of his net. This throws its light on the sea many fathoms around the boat. When this attack of the dogs occurs, they often surround her in such masses that they will force each other against the side of the boat and on the nets ; and so closely are they often packed that there is no room on the surface of the water for anything but their heads, so that on looking into the sea the most prominent objects are their wild, glaring, scintillating eyes. And when their opportunity comes in this dreadful carousal, rather than let go their first grip of the fish, much against the fisherman's will, hundreds and

sometimes thousands are hauled on board the boat with the nets."

## THE LIQUOR PROBLEM IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Rev. J. T. Darragh, rector of Johannesburg, has an article on this subject. He recommends very stringent enforcement of the law against illicit liquor dealers, and complete state control. He recommends that government salesmen should be appointed who would draw regular salaries, and have no inducement to push the sale of drink. A "South African Alliance for the Reform of the Liquor Trade" has been founded to promote these views.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Sidney Whitman has an article on the late Count Blumenthal. Count de Soissons writes on "Dilettantism in French Literature." The Rev. D. S. Cairns contributes the second part of his article on "Christianity and Public Life."

We have dealt elsewhere with Mr. R. E. Hughes' paper on "The English School and Its German Rival."

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE have noticed elsewhere the papers in the July *Fortnightly*, by Messrs. Benjamin Taylor and H. W. Wilson, dealing with the commercial rivalry between the United States and Great Britain.

## A CHINESE REFORMER'S PRESCRIPTIONS FOR CHINA.

Kang Yu Wei, the famous tutor of the Emperor of China, who fled from Peking in 1898 with a heavy price upon his head, has addressed two open letters to the powers advising them as to what course they should adopt in the present crisis. Mr. Percival Landon introduces these letters to the readers of the *Fortnightly*. What Kang says is that in some way or another the powers must bell the cat, clap the Empress into a fortress, and reestablish the power of the Emperor. Kang believes in the Emperor, and in nobody else. He disbelieves in many people, including the Empress, Li Hung Chang, and especially Yung Lu, who was in command of the guards division of the army, and who, he maintains, is the arch-conspirator, Prince Tuan being merely a tool in his hands. Kang thinks that nearly all the Chinese, wise and dull alike, feel that the Empress Dowager must be displaced, and at a national assembly held at Shanghai reformers of capacity and judgment expressed this opinion. The result was that their leaders were all arrested and beheaded. His last words are : "China may still be saved if the powers and their consuls show practical sympathy with the reformers who are still left alive."

## THE MORAL OF BOURGET'S LATEST NOVEL.

Mr. W. S. Lilly, writing upon Bourget's "Le Fantôme," rejoices to see in it a delineation of the necessary moral results of the non-ethical teaching of the French secular schools. The hero thus defines his only creed, which he found did not lead to paradise :

"I have always believed that man, cast upon this earth, in a world which he will never understand, by a cause of which he knows nothing, and for an end of which he is utterly ignorant, has only one reason for existing during the few years that are accorded him between two nothingnesses,—to multiply, to vivify, to heighten in himself all strong and deep sensations ; and as love contains them all in their greatest strength, to love and be loved."

## SPORT AND CRUELTY.

Mr. F. G. Aflalo devotes eleven pages to ridicule and denunciation of the views of the Humanitarian League. He writes as a sportsman in defense of sport, puts his points reasonably enough, and admits that the so-called blood sports have a distinctly hardening effect upon the minds of their votaries. He even seems to regard this as a certain advantage. To quote his own words, "I cannot regard any pastime which hardens men for the pursuit of war as wholly to be condemned."

## THE SWAN SONG OF MOROCCO.

Under this title there is a curious paper, signed by Mr. A. J. Dawson, which professes to be made up from letters received from a thinking Moor who meditates mournfully concerning the approaching decease of the Moorish empire. He is afraid of France, but still more is he full of dismay at the corruption and flippancy of the Sultan. "Our race is run," he says, "and we that be Moors are falling—falling beside the way of man's journey across this world."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Rowland Grey writes upon "The Boers of Jane Austen." Lady Jeune discusses "The Social Tyranny of Bridge." Mr. Stephen Gwynn gossips about recent books.

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for August contains an article of great interest which we have dealt with elsewhere. It is entitled "Instructions to My Son on His Visiting England," written by the Afghan Ameer. The first editorial is entitled "The Boer at Home," and is written, we are told, by an English Cape Colonist, who tells us that if the Boer is to live happily with the Britisher he must see that the British are "worthy of being the paramount race." In "On the Line" the editor gives his usual good selection of books worth reading, mentioning among others Mr. Herbert Paul's *Essays* and Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee."

## THE GERMAN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. J. B. C. Kershaw has an article under the title "Fallacies and the Education Bill." He points out that it is a mistake to think that the Germans possess a great number of polytechnics. The fact is that they have very few compared with England, but what they have are very efficient. Another important point is that the chief part of the students are not artisans, but the heads and managers of businesses, and their chemists and engineers. It is to the better training of the heads of businesses that Germans owe their success.

## A CENTURY'S SEA COMMERCE.

From Mr. Benjamin's paper, "A Century of Sea Commerce," we quote the conclusion:

"The growth in the size of ships became most marked in the closing years of the century. Ten years ago there was not afloat a single vessel of 10,000 tons; in 1901 there will be 25. In 1892 there were launched in the United Kingdom 37 steamers of over 4,000 tons; in 1900 no fewer than 125 were built. Of the new steamers of over 10,000 tons to be born in the first year of the new century 5 will be over 18,000 tons each. Who can place a limit on what the new century may see? It is stated by a well-known shipbuilder that he is ready even now to build a steamer of 50,000 tons if desired. As far as material is concerned, the thing is quite practicable."

## ENGLAND PARAMOUNT FOREVER.

An astonishing example of imperialist vanity is supplied by Mr. G. Stewart Bowles' "Rational Horizon of Falmouth," the object of which is to prove that the British empire must remain paramount forever, and thus form the only exception to the law which governs the rise and fall of empires. "The sea-center of the world," we are told, "is irrevocably fixed," and therefore "it follows with the utmost certainty that England has been given, perhaps by chance, possibly by something higher, the position which, in the end, was certain to secure for her, if the earth were ever fully opened up, the ultimate predominance; that England is supreme for the same reasons that every other dominant power has been supreme; but that, set as she is in the midst of all lands,—lands which can hardly now in any great proportion go back fundamentally upon their developments,—she is destined to stand above them all in durability, and, secure in her rational horizon, which girdles all the earth, to last in supremacy, if it be so, until the end of time."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Florence Bell writes on "Mothers and Daughters." Mr. Arthur Symonds discusses Mr. Robert Bridges' poetry. There is the usual admirably illustrated art article by Mr. Roger E. Fry.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for July opens with an article on "The Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis." Mr. Walter J. Baylis tells us that depression is the "Disease of the Time."

"A recent writer has ventured to prophesy that what will seem to posterity to have been the most characteristic feature of the nineteenth century is its curious intellectual cowardice. Men are brave enough physically, but they are terribly afraid of new ideas. What hinders us but cowardice from setting resolutely to work to sound everything to the bottom and making up our minds to drop all conceptions out of the furniture of our minds that are no longer logically tenable? Thus only can we hope to lay the foundations of a firm faith for the future. Let us 'prove all things and hold fast that which is good.' If we cannot believe in the traditions of the past, let us find something in which we can believe."

The task of the twentieth century will be to find a faith credible to enlightened men.

## A PLEA FOR POSTERITY.

Mr. H. Giffard-Ruffe makes "A Plea for Posterity," and gives some harrowing examples of the results of the marriage of the bodily and mentally unfit. He looks to education to prevent such alliances in the future:

"In education, in its highest sense, lies the salvation of humanity, and already there is a faint murmur in the air betokening the coming of a higher form of civilization, built up on the foundations of unselfishness and renunciation, whose citizens, daring to face the truth and acting on its teaching, will stamp out these seeds which to-day constitute the gravest of perils to the future of the civilized races of the world."

## MILITANT IRELAND.

Timon writes an article under this title. He deals with the Gaelic revival and the renewed land agitation

as symptoms of a strong revival of the Irish Nationalist cause. Timon says that university education and the financial relations question excite little interest in Ireland. He thinks that there is a distinct industrial revival, which has given rise to the preferential purchase of Irish manufactures.

#### LORD ROSEBERY'S IMPERIALISM.

Mr. W. D. Hamilton, writing on "Labor Questions and Empire," says:

"Lord Rosebery's empire, no matter how he seeks to conceal it, is an empire based on force, an empire of military dominion; his confusing definitions are merely resorted to so that the ignorant and thoughtless may be enlisted to support a scheme which has for its primary object, not the subjugation of alien peoples alone, but the subjugation of the very people who are foolish enough to toil and sacrifice in building it up. To realize a Roseberian empire it is necessary to create a strong public sentiment of national and race superiority. The two most powerful agencies for molding popular thought are requisitioned for the propaganda—the press and the pulpit—and in due time the whole of society is infected with the deadly poison, until even the most degraded victims of misrule here are shouting for that misrule to be extended to territories where a freer and a wider life is possible."

#### CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

THE July number of *Cornhill* opens with a poem on King Alfred the Great by Ernest Myers.

In an instructive and sensible article upon investment and speculation, Mr. George Yard says:

"Honest citizens who would be aghast at the suggestion that they should back horses or try a turn at roulette—not on moral grounds, but simply because they regard such gambling as reckless—will quite cheerfully buy shares that they have seen recommended in the City chit-chat of their favorite halfpennyworth and have heard well spoken of in the club, the smoking-room, or the cheap lunch-bar, as the case may be. And yet it is probable that the odds against the speculator are heavier than those against the gambler either on the turf or at the tables; and the moral objections are certainly stronger in his case."

He also comments on the abuse which is showered upon the City, although he considers it to be in all probability the most honestly conducted quarter of the metropolis.

Mr. F. T. Bullen is always readable, and his short

story, "Lost and Found," relating the adventures of a fishing-schooner's apprentice, is a charming sketch. The author, however, fails to clear up the peculiar circumstances attending the abandonment of the derelict salvaged later by the boy and the cook of the wrecked schooner.

Dr. W. H. Fitchett continues his account of the Great Mutiny, dealing chiefly with the relief of Lucknow. He brings into prominence the differences between Generals Outram, Havelock, and Neill, in spite of which they worked most loyally together.

The fourth article upon "Family Budgets" is contributed by Mrs. Earle, and deals with the spending of an income of \$9,000 a year.

Notes of an Octogenarian, being the reminiscences of Miss Louisa Courtenay, make very interesting reading.

#### BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE July number of *Blackwood's Magazine* contains a very interesting article on "Push Larkinism" in Australia, which we have noticed among the "Leading Articles."

There is an anonymous article on "The London Irish," dealing chiefly with the poorer classes of London-born Irish men and women, from which the following passage may be worth quoting:

"The influence of the Roman Catholic Church on the docker population cannot be confidently defined in a sentence or two. Its hold on the women is certainly stronger than on the men, and the honor must be fairly divided between the sisters and the priests. An Irish girl has an alive sense of religion, and compares most favorably in point of morals with her English sister, who passes godlessly from the board school to the factory. They even submit to discipline in matters of dress; we have been told, for instance, that the substitution of the plain straw hat with a leather band for the wonderful edifice of ostrich feathers which used to be in fashion is due to the thrifty advice of a much-respected Catholic lady who occupies herself with good works. The priests, too, exercise a remarkable control over their flocks up to a certain point. One of them used to rule his parish literally with a rod, carrying a stout cane under his cassock, which he would lay about the back of a burly docker caught knocking his wife about."

The writer concludes that a couple of generations' residence in London results in the degeneration of the Irish immigrants.

#### THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

##### REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M D'AVENEL'S article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for June on the machinery and scenery of the French theater is noticed elsewhere.

M. de la Sizeranne contributes a study of modern dress in sculpture, as observed in the salons of 1901. Both salons, he says, were characterized by a strong reaction against the modern school, and a strong tendency toward a rehabilitation of past methods. As regards the problem of the prosaic aspect of modern dress, and the difficulties which it puts in the way of the sculptor, M. de la Sizeranne explains what he calls

the fundamental æsthetic law of human dress; it is æsthetic, he says, in the proportion in which it is revealing. Now, the ordinary dress of a gentleman of modern times is not revealing, but a kind of shell, the object of which, apparently, is to make every man look as like his neighbor as a tortoise is like another tortoise. M. de la Sizeranne argues, indeed, that this leveling costume, which tries to make the consumptive clerk look like the athlete, is entirely characteristic of an age in which equality is an ideal. His conclusion appears to be that the artist should never be bound by his idea of to-day, and that if his subject looks better in

drapery than in a modern overcoat, he should paint him in drapery regardless of contemporary laughter, and assured of the approval of posterity.

#### ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

M. de Vogüé reviews Mr. J. E. C. Bodley's work on "France, Her History and Her Political Institutions." The edition of Mr. Bodley's book which he had before him is the one which its author has written in French, and he has relieved it of the great mass of explanations which were, of course, necessary in the edition intended for English readers. On the whole, M. de Vogüé is impressed by the remarkable knowledge which Mr. Bodley was able to gain of the French people in the comparatively short period of eight years' study, but he complains that Mr. Bodley remains an Englishman, inasmuch that his attitude toward the French people rather resembles that of a visitor to the Zoölogical Gardens, who, finding himself inspecting a cage of pretty little monkeys, says, "How tame they are after all!"

#### CHINA.

There are two articles relating to China in the June numbers. In the first, M. Piry, of the Chinese customs service, describes the attitude of the Chinese people toward reform. He lays it down that it is desirable that the nations of the West should acquire a better knowledge of the good qualities of the Chinese as well as of their bad qualities. He comes to the conclusion, which may surprise many people who imagine they understand the Chinese problem, that, so far from being an obstacle to reform, the educated class in China—the mandarin, as M. Piry calls it—is destined to be actually the vehicle by which reform will come. The other article having to do with China is by Lieutenant Darcy, of the French navy, in which he gives in the form of a diary the story of the defense of the French legation in Peking. It is an exciting and stirring story, told with characteristic clearness and precision, and the reader shares in the excitement of the narrator right up to that final scene when a servant of the French legation brings news, which was not at first believed, that Europeans with black faces were arriving by the Imperial Canal and entering the British legation.

#### NOUVELLE REVUE.

CONSIDERING that Roman Catholicism is still the state religion of France, it is curious how seldom the personal aspect of the Vatican is touched on in the French reviews; therefore, the more interest attaches to M. B. D'Agen's vivid account, in the *Nouvelle Revue*, of a Papal audience.

#### THE POPE TO-DAY.

"The long, thin body is wholly concealed by the floating robes, which seem to envelop rather a spirit than a mortal man. . . . The ascetic countenance, surmounted by a high, domed forehead, is lighted by two small, bright eyes; the mouth, with slenderly formed lips, seems equally ready to utter a benediction or to hiss forth an anathema."

#### PREMATURE BURIAL.

A painful and occasionally much-discussed subject is once more treated, and M. Pilon evidently believes that on the whole the many stories told concerning premature burial are true, and that far too little account is

made of such cases by the medical profession. He points out that among savages, and in the days of antiquity, every kind of precaution was taken to preserve loved ones from so horrible and tragic a fate; and even now the Siamese and native tribes of India, Australia, and South America all so arrange matters that premature burial becomes in their case impossible. In the Middle Ages, St. Charles Borromeo absolutely forbade any corpse in his diocese to be buried before a certain number of hours had gone by. Comparatively modern cases are, of course, much the most interesting from a practical point of view, and among other nineteenth-century fairly authentic cases of premature burial the writer tells the story of the young London attorney, Edward Stapleton, who owed his return to the world of the living to the fortunate fact that his last illness—typhoid—had presented certain peculiar symptoms which made the doctors in charge of the case determined to hold a *post-mortem*. Mr. Stapleton, who lived for many years after, always declared that he had been aware of everything that had happened to him from the moment when he heard those about him say "He is dead" to the instant when laid, full length, on the dissecting-table—after having been actually buried and dug up again by well-paid body-snatchers—he had heard the welcome words, "Why, he is alive!"

In France, where the legal delay allowable between the death and the burial is very short—indeed, far too short—the question of premature burial has come up again and again; and during the Second Empire a notable discussion took place in the French upper chamber, in which Cardinal Donnet, a distinguished churchman, rose and told in striking terms the story of a young priest who, falling into a state of catalepsy, saw and heard everything which preceded his being placed in his coffin quite distinctly; the lid was closed, and the coffin was actually being carried from the church where the funeral service was taking place to the churchyard, when the "unfortunate corpse" managed with a prodigious effort to make so great a noise that it attracted the attention of his bearers. "That young priest, gentlemen," cried the orator, "is before you now; I it was who passed through that terrible experience."

#### WHY NOT MOTOR-CAR KITCHENS?

Mme. Schmahl continues her most interesting series of articles concerning French domestic economy. She would evidently like to see some system of central kitchens established where for a reasonable price the weary housewife could purchase her household food all ready cooked; she points out that it would be even easy to create, with the aid of well-arranged motor-car kitchens, a kind of ambulant restaurant from which food could be served practically ready for table. In this fashion home life would lose none of its intimate charm, but many a harassed wife and housekeeper would be saved from much which now really darkens the existence of innumerable modern women. Mme. Schmahl points out that some plan of the kind is actually in working order at Berlin; but there the ambulant restaurant only concerns itself with the preparation of food for the sick and ailing. "After all," concludes the writer, "the disappearance of our kitchens need not mean the disappearance of family life; on the contrary, the emancipation of women from certain degrading and extremely fatiguing household tasks would really tend to raise marriage as an institution."



## GERMAN CHILDREN.

Under the curious and quaint title of "Puericulture in Germany," M. Wolff contributes a really charming and illuminative article concerning the fashion in which modern Germany prepares her boys and girls for the struggle of life. There, state education is no dead letter; every German married couple, whatever their rank or position in the state, is compelled to prove that they are bringing up their child or children properly, and from the age of three, boys and girls crowd the kindergartens, where they are above all taught to play, though reading, writing, drawing, and sewing are not neglected. Kindergartens are practically unknown in France, and therefore the French writer describes them in considerable detail. After the kindergarten comes the primary school, and from this the boys are gradually drafted into the technical schools. It is there that each young German learns not only one, but sometimes several, trades; and while the boy is becoming a practical mechanic, his sister is receiving what may be called a thorough home education. In her school she is taught how to become a good housekeeper; she is made to learn cooking in all its branches; and quite as much attention is paid to tuition in dressmaking as to the learning of foreign languages.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles deal with the "Débuts of the Great Napoleon;" with Italian Neo-Catholicism; with Tammany Hall, as seen through French spectacles; and with England's hereditary claim to be considered the enemy of France.

## LA REVUE.

THE June number of *La Revue*—as M. Finot now calls what was formerly *La Revue des Revues*—is interesting, as usual, and the variety of subjects dealt with is still kept up.

## A PLEA FOR MORE POETRY IN LIFE.

M. Paul Stapfer, a *littérateur* of Bordeaux, contributes an article, sometimes really eloquent, on "The Place Which Poetry Should Have in Life." Poetry, as the term is used by M. Stapfer, does not mean merely verse. He would extend its domain so as to include the element which a poor working-girl, with barely enough to live upon, brings into her life when she saves a few pence to buy flowers for her garret. To judge of actions merely by their material utility is the profound error of an incurably prosaic mind—for Mr. Stapfer is no utilitarian. "We must learn to spend liberally without always looking for a material profit in the near future. Waste is a thousand times better than some saving." Not that there is any very novel doctrine in what M. Stapfer says about the possible poetry of every life and love of the beautiful in all its forms; it is the way in which he words his gospel that is rare.

## THE PRUSSIFICATION OF POLAND.

M. Antoine Potocki, writing on "The Martyrdom of Poland in Prussia," enters at considerable length into the treatment of the Polish provinces of Germany during the last century. In 1890, the population of Prussian Poland was officially put at nearly 3,000,000. According to the Poles themselves, it was more than 3,500,000. M. Potocki's enumeration of the different processes of denationalization to which Poland has been subjected irresistibly recalls the methods advocated by

a certain section of the English press for dealing with South Africa. Prussian methods, he considers, might result, at their present rate of progress, in Poland being absorbed and colonized in several centuries, and at a fabulous cost.

## AËRIAL NAVIGATION.

This is a subject which M. Finot evidently considers of high importance, for he never fails to keep his readers well abreast of the latest progress made in aeronautic science. In the number for June 1, M. Georges Caye discusses the most recent developments of the flying-machine in France. Although the thoughts of mankind have always revolved around the idea of navigating the air, this has never been anything like so much the case as recently. M. Caye regards the advent of aerial navigation as very near at hand, although he does not venture to say whether we shall attain it by the construction of a machine lighter or heavier than air. He inclines, however, to be of the school which advocates a machine heavier than air. M. Roux describes the progress of aerial navigation abroad, paying special attention to the recent successes of Mr. Davidson. The paper is illustrated by various curious diagrams of bat-like, windmill-like, and fish-like machines.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Letourneau contributes an interesting if not very sympathetic sketch of the Chinese and their mental development, ending with a warning to the Western nations that their system of examinations, carried to excess, may end by making them like the Chinese,—cut-and-dried, unprogressive, and unimaginative.

Prince Karageorgevitch writes admiringly of the work of the Swedish caricaturist, Albert Engström.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

PROFESSOR LOMBROSO writes in the *Nuova Antologia* (June 1) on "The Age of Puberty in Men of Genius." He makes the admission that whereas he has satisfactorily accounted, in his own estimation, for the existence of genius, he has hitherto failed to explain why genius takes on itself such various forms. He admits that heredity and favorable environment only account for a certain proportion; indeed, it is more usual to find that genius has had to fight its way against adverse circumstances. The professor now attributes the decisive influence in a majority of cases to some strong emotion felt during the critical years between childhood and manhood, and supports his theory with a large number of curious and interesting examples. The article enters very fully into the physiological reasons for this phenomenon. The practical conclusion Professor Lombroso draws for Italy is not to limit education too closely to classical studies, but to widen the sphere, more especially in scientific and technical directions, in order that from among the influences brought to bear fresh impulses toward a future career may be derived.

The same number gives an entertaining description of a great banquet given by Pope Alexander VII. to Queen Christina of Sweden in 1655, when the etiquette to be observed on each side was so tremendous that it ended in Pope and queen each sitting in solitary state at a large, heavily laden table placed side by side under an immense baldachin.

In the *Rassegna Nazionale*, G. Prato writes with

emotion on the miserable condition of many Italian emigrant children who are simply little white slaves. The author quotes especially the glass factories at Lyons, where, in spite of factory acts, little Italian boys of nine and ten are frequently employed for long hours at the great furnaces, to the permanent detriment of their health. The mortality among them is terribly high, and those who survive boyhood usually develop consumption. It appears there exists a regular system of exporting poor peasant children in order that their worthless owners may live on their earnings, and an effort is happily being made in Italy to stir up public opinion and force the government to adopt some remedial measures. The same subject is treated in the *Riforma Sociale*.

*Cosmos Catholicus* devotes the greater part of the first June number to a full account, admirably illustrated, of the Pope's Noble Guard, which has just celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of its creation by Pius VII.

In an article entitled "The Failure of Count Waldersee," the anonymous writer of the monthly political article in the *Rivista Politica e Letteraria* contributes a scathing denunciation of the results of the Waldersee mission. The Emperor William forced the hand of the Czar to obtain the recognition of the German commander-in-chief, but the maneuver has remained fruitless. Nothing has been done to restore order in China—nothing to increase the prestige of Europe. This the author, while admitting the enormous difficulties of the situation, attributes mainly to Count Waldersee's incapacity both as a diplomatist and a strategist. In an historical sketch, "England Under the Edwards," A. Agresti traces the growth of England's greatness.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (June 1) dwells on the importance of the great national religious demonstration held at Lourdes in April last, when over 60,000 men drawn from all parts of France spent three days in religious exercises. The demonstration seems to have been held quite as much from a nationalist as a religious motive, the cry of "Vive le Christ qui aime la France!" summing up the sentiments of the pilgrims.

#### THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE June number of the *Deutsche Revue* opens with an article by M. Bloch upon the lessons of the Boer war for Germany. He strongly emphasizes the differences between this war in South Africa and any war which could occur between the European powers. The line of communications of the English army, although long in South Africa, is nearly all through English territory, and even in length does not equal that which would be required if a German army were operating either in the center of France or at Moscow. The huge disparity of numbers, 40,000 to 250,000, would also be impossible in a European war. Speaking of the Boers as natural soldiers, who are supposed to have every advantage of experience, M. Bloch points out that, although good shots at game and good horsemen, the Boers had had no practice whatever in long-distance shooting, or in making intrenchments to protect themselves against modern artillery. Nor had they any leaders or any discipline. He also contests the opinion of those who say that a European army

would have done vastly better than the English one did. At first, he says, no doubt, but after the experience of so many months the advantage would be with the English. The lessons which M. Bloch draws from the war all help to prove his constant assertion that a large Continental war would prove itself impossible. Germany, he says, could easily defend herself if attacked, but if she assumed the aggressive, could do nothing. Even if victories were gained, the victor would be so exhausted as to be unable to turn them to any account. Some parts of the battle area in South Africa, he admits, are very difficult, but the same sort of country on which some of the most notable English defeats occurred can be found all over Europe, and therefore M. Bloch does not lay much stress upon the difference in the nature of the country. And even as regards sickness, this war is not a good guide, as the climate of South Africa is drier and more healthy than that of Europe.

Richard Ehrenberg contributes to the *Deutsche Rundschau* his second article upon the origin and significance of great wealth. He deals this time with the house of Rothschild, tracing its history from the year 1775 until after the Treaty of Paris, when the great house took up a European position. The first Rothschild of importance was Mayer Anselm, who was born in 1743. Nothing much is known of his father, excepting that he was a small merchant, who originally intended his son to be a rabbi.

An illustrated article in *Nord und Süd* describes the alterations that have been made in the official residence of the German chancellor. It appears that since the time of Bismarck everything has been left unchanged. Prince Hohenlohe did not reside there much, but von Bülow, who now occupies this position, the highest in Germany, has made very radical changes, which were certainly needed.

Karl Blind writes in the same magazine upon the attempt of Mr. O'Donnell to speak in Gaelic in the British House of Commons, and forecasts what might be a possible outcome of it. Welsh, Scotch, French, and Indian should be allowed in time. Mr. Blind compares the state of things here with that ruling in the Austrian Parliament, and hopes that the Germans, like the English, will insist upon their language only being spoken.

The history of the Prussian army is dealt with in *Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land* by Dr. W. Kähler and General von Zepelin, the latter writing on the Emperor Frederick and his chief of staff. His article takes the form of a review of G. von Verdy du Vernois' recollections of the headquarters staff of the Second Army Corps in 1866, under the command of the then Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia. Ulrich von Hassell writes, as usual, upon German colonial matters, and von Ungern-Sternberg contributes the monthly political survey.

In an article upon William, the second son of Prince Bismarck, appearing in *Die Zukunft*, the writer draws considerable amusement from the various quite absurd accounts that have appeared about the late count. It appears that thirty years ago he was looked upon as a dying man, and physicians had quite given up hopes of saving him. Dr. E. Schweninger, however, made a wonderful cure, and Count Bismarck quite recovered his health and strength.

# THE NEW BOOKS.

## RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### HISTORY AND POLITICS.

**A History of the American People.** By Francis Newton Thorpe. 8vo, pp. 627. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Professor Thorpe has undertaken to do for the United States what John Richard Green did for England in his "Short History of the English People." Professor Thorpe has succeeded in making a one-volume history that is thoroughly reliable and accurate, and is at the same time readable. He has been chiefly concerned with the social development of the nation, and less than most of our historians, perhaps, with our wars and political crises. In a word, his book describes our national growth.

**The Confederate States of America, 1861-1865: A Financial and Industrial History of the South During the Civil War.** By John Christopher Schwab. (Yale Bicentennial Publications.) 8vo, pp. 332. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Since the beginning of the year there have been several noteworthy additions to the rather meager list of books dealing with the history of the Southern States during the Civil War. Two of these were noticed in our July number, and there has recently come to hand, as the first of the Yale bicentennial publications, a scholarly volume by Professor Schwab on the financial and industrial history of the Confederate States. It is somewhat remarkable that so little is known, at least among the present generation in the North, regarding the details of the South's Civil War finances, trade, and industry. In discussing such topics as "Southern Banks During the War," "Southern Prices," "Speculation and Trade in the South," "The Industries of the South," "Confederate and Local Taxation," Professor Schwab is invading a practically unexplored territory. From the official records, as well as from newspaper files, private diaries, and other more or less obscure sources, he has gathered a great mass of valuable data, and his book forms an important contribution to the series of volumes designed to commemorate the close of the second century of Yale University.

**Reconstruction in Mississippi.** By James Wilford Garner. 8vo, pp. 422. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

In the mass of literature relating to the reconstruction era in the South, there has been lacking until now, we believe, a scientific study of the subject in its various phases in any one of the Southern States. Such a study Mr. Garner has attempted for the State of Mississippi, holding that, since the process and results in one State were essentially the same as in all, a history of reconstruction in Mississippi must have much value to the student of the general subject. He has included in the scope of his treatise a brief review of the Civil War so far as it affected directly the State of Mississippi, placing special emphasis on those results of the war that were related to the problems of reconstruction. He has also included the entire period known as the "carpetbag régime," extending from the real establishment of civil government after the war down to the election of 1875, which resulted in the triumph of the Democratic party and the impeachment of Republican State officials. While the writer is himself a Southerner, he disclaims any personal prejudice, since most of the events recorded in his book occurred before he was born, not one of them being recent enough to come within his memory. In the main, he has confined himself to a simple statement of facts, leaving the reader to form his own conclusions.

**The History of Suffrage in Virginia.** By Julian A. C. Chandler. (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.) 8vo, pp. 76. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

In view of the fact that the State of Virginia is just upon the eve of adopting a new constitution in which important changes are proposed in the elective franchise, Dr. Chandler's monograph on "The History of Suffrage in Virginia" should be of service in the constitutional convention of that State in the discussion of this important question.

**The Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States, 1513-1561.** By Woodbury Lowery. 8vo, pp. 515. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

In this volume, Mr. Lowery describes the work of the gold-hunters, soldiers, and missionaries of Spanish blood who made the pioneer settlements within the present boundaries of the United States. While Spain profited little from her North American provinces, the philosophical historian finds much in their history to explain the gradual decay and final collapse of Spanish colonial power.

**American Diplomatic Questions.** By John B. Henderson, Jr. 8vo, pp. 529. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.50.

This work, which is largely historical in its scope, deals with five questions in American diplomacy—"The Fur Seals and Bering Sea Award," "The Inter-oceanic Canal Problem," "The United States and Samoa," "The Monroe Doctrine," and "The Northeast Coast Fisheries." On the subject of pelagic sealing, the writer can see nothing encouraging in the present situation. He believes that the herd will be totally destroyed in a very few years unless some immediate understanding can be reached with Great Britain. Our diplomacy, in his view, has been disastrous to American interests from the beginning. Regarding the problem of an inter-oceanic canal, the writer is unequivocally in favor of neutrality guaranteed by international agreement, holding that by this course the United States, while depriving herself of the advantage of fortification, would, at the same time, escape any serious perplexities. As to the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Henderson decides that the circumstances under which the doctrine was originally enunciated have been entirely outgrown, and that the national judgment should be left free to measure danger by the exigencies of the present and not "the remembrance of the fears which are of the past."

**Manual of the Constitution of the United States.** By Israel Ward Andrews. Revised by Homer Morris. 12mo, pp. 375-lvi. New York: American Book Company. \$1.

Mr. Homer Morris, of the Cincinnati bar, has made a thorough revision of Dr. Andrews' well-known "Manual of the Constitution," long a favorite text-book of the subject of civil government in many American schools. Recent court interpretations of the Constitution, as well as important statutory enactments, have been noted, and the book as a whole has been brought fully up to date.

**The Origin of Republican Form of Government in the United States of America.** By Oscar S. Straus. 12mo, pp. 151. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

This new edition of Mr. Straus' essay has been corrected and revised by the addition of some new material, by recon-



structing the concluding pages, and by incorporating an historical essay written for the French edition by the late Émile de Laveleye.

**The History of Tammany Hall.** By Gustavus Myers. 12mo, pp. xxi—357. New York: Published by the Author, 52 William Street. \$1.50.

Mr. Myers has furnished an extremely valuable *résumé* of one phase of the history of the city of New York. It is compact, succinct, chronological, and specific. It is exceptionally free from mere indiscriminate attack upon Tammany, and if it contains any errors they will be recognized as due to the difficulties encountered in getting at facts which it has been to the interest of men to conceal. It is a book of many damaging disclosures, most of which are based upon testimony secured in official investigation, or upon other data of a similarly authentic kind. It will be found of great value for reference purposes.

**The World of Graft.** By Josiah Flynt. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.25.

The purpose of this little volume, as its author states, was to give the "under world" an opportunity to criticize the "upper world's" method of dealing with crime. With this end in view, the writer, during the year 1900, spent three months in taking the testimony of notorious criminals regarding the administration of the cities of Chicago, New York, and Boston. After reading the criticisms of "reformers" on these city governments, one may find in Mr. Flynt's pages some striking original suggestions as to their actual defects from the "under world's" point of view.

**Municipal Sanitation in the United States.** By Charles V. Chapin. 8vo, pp. 970. Providence, R. I.: Snow & Farnham. \$5.

This volume is a compendium of practice in sanitation rather than a treatise on sanitary principles. As Dr. Chapin remarks in his preface, it is not so much intended to advise what ought to be done as to record what has been done. As an aid to sanitary officials and to legislators, it will be found extremely valuable. No such compilation of American legislation on sanitary subjects has ever before been attempted. The topics treated may be best indicated by a selection from the chapter-headings: "Sanitary Organization," "Registration of Vital Statistics," "Nuisances," "Plumbing," "Water, Ice, and Sewers," "Food," "Dairy Products," "Communicable Diseases," and "Refuse Disposal." Dr. Chapin has gone into these topics with great thoroughness. No one in possession of his book has any valid excuse for ignorance as to what has been done by American municipalities in the way of sanitary regulation.

**Blue Shirt and Khaki: A Comparison.** By James F. J. Archibald. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Archibald's comparison of the relative characteristics of the American and British military systems and personnel derives much of its value from the extensive experience and observation of the author in various parts of the world. Beginning as a correspondent in some of our Indian campaigns in the far West, Mr. Archibald continued his studies of army life at the time of the war between Japan and China in 1895, and when our own war with Spain broke out a few years later, he was at the front and saw the fighting about Santiago. At the outbreak of the Boer war Mr. Archibald went to Pretoria, and later with Lord Roberts took part in the British campaign. The present volume contains Mr. Archibald's matured views as a military specialist familiar with the operations of armies. He finds much to admire in the American recruit and common soldier, as well as in the American officer, whom he regards as far superior to the British in efficiency and tactics, although the British facilities for handling troops on a large scale are greatly superior to our own.

**The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom.** By Leonard Courtney. 12mo, pp. 383. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Any attempt to explain the workings of the British constitution based on a *priori* reasoning would in nine cases out of ten result in confusion worse confounded. Mr. Leonard Courtney, an experienced English journalist and parliamentarian, avoids all dangers of this sort by basing his study on a profound and intimate knowledge of the actual machinery of government and considering Parliament as an organization for business purposes. An interesting feature of Mr. Courtney's treatise is his discussion of the relation of Parliament to what is known as the British empire—i. e. the crown colonies, self-governing colonies, India, and the other distant possessions.

**Outlines of Political Science.** By George Gunton and Hayes Robbins. 12mo, pp. 228. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

Regarding political science as "social economics practically applied," the authors of this little book have aimed at a concrete rather than an abstract or general treatment of the subject; that is to say, they deal primarily with facts and only secondarily with theories. Such matters of national policy as protection and free trade, war and arbitration, taxation, money, banking, the state and capital, the state and labor, and municipal government, are discussed in detail. Like its companion volume, "Outlines of Social Economics," this book is especially adapted for study clubs, literary and debating societies, Y. M. C. A. classes, and high schools. Each chapter is supplemented by a list of references to selected collateral reading, and a wide range of eminent authorities in history, economics, and political science.

**Politics and the Moral Law.** By Gustav Ruemelin. Translated from the German by Rudolf Tombo, Jr. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Frederick W. Holls. 16mo, pp. 125. New York: 75 cents.

This admirable address by Chancellor Ruemelin, of the University of Tübingen, has been selected by Mr. Holls as a timely contribution to the present-day discussion of problems in international ethics. In his notes to the chancellor's address, Mr. Holls draws on the literature of the subject for a few of the most striking and modern expressions, and also gives recent instances in which men of high personal character have acted upon the principles laid down.

**The Mediterranean Race: A Study of the Origin of European Peoples.** By G. Sergi. (The Contemporary Science Series.) 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Among the conclusions maintained by Signor Sergi in this volume are these: That the entire population of Europe in Neolithic times was of African origin; of the three varieties of this African stock, the one remaining in Africa, the Mediterranean, which occupied the basin of that sea, and the Nordic, which reached to the north of Europe, are all branches of one species which the author terms Eurafican; that these three varieties have nothing in common with the so-called Aryan races; that the Aryans are of Asiatic origin, constituting a variety of Eurasiatic species, and that the two classical civilizations, Greek and Latin, were not Aryan, but Mediterranean. The Aryans were savages when they invaded Europe.

**Foundation Rites, with Some Kindred Ceremonies: A Contribution to the Study of Beliefs, Customs, and Legends Connected with Buildings, Locations, Landmarks, etc., etc.** 12mo, pp. 258. New York: The Abbey Press. \$1.50.

In this volume the author discusses traces of human sacrifices at foundations, substitution of animals, images, shadows and specters, relics, writings, circular movements and symbols, stones, sacred colors, pillars and sites, completion and christening, and landmarks and boundaries.



## BIOGRAPHY.

Marcus Whitman and the Early Days of Oregon. By William A. Mowry. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Marcus Whitman's heroic transcontinental ride in 1842-43, and his tragic death in the Indian massacre of 1847, have made him one of our national heroes. Dr. Mowry has for more than twenty years been engaged in an investigation of all the facts attending Dr. Whitman's life in Oregon, and especially the question of his service to the nation in saving the Oregon country to the United States. He has examined every scrap of documentary evidence obtainable, and has conversed with many persons who had intimate knowledge of the facts. His conclusion is that to Whitman more than to any other one man is due the policy which resulted in keeping the present States of Oregon and Washington as integral parts of the American republic.

Karl Marx: Biographical Memoirs. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. Translated by E. Untermann. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

Liebknecht's biographical memoirs of Karl Marx are the most authentic sources of our knowledge of the great socialist's life. Liebknecht was a contemporary and disciple of Marx, and not only had intimate personal knowledge of his teacher's private life, but sympathized with him fully in all his misfortunes. From 1850 to 1862, Liebknecht was a fellow-exile with Marx in England, and for much of the time was a member of his family. It is natural, then, that in writing his memoirs he should treat of Marx the man rather than of Marx the economist and the socialist. These memoirs were not published until 1896, thirteen years after the death of their subject. This, we believe, is the first English translation.

The Tribulations of a Princess. By the Author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." 8vo, pp. 379. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.25.

While the authorship of "The Martyrdom of an Empress" is still unrevealed, a volume attributed to the same author and relating "The Tribulations of a Princess" has just appeared. This autobiography gives many personal recollections of the Austrian and Russian courts, relating more or less of the court gossip concerning the personalities of kings, emperors, and other personages in high public station.

The Last Confessions of Marie Bashkirtseff, and Her Correspondence with Guy de Maupassant. With a Foreword by Jeannette L. Gilder. 12mo, pp. 157. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.10.

The publication of the first English edition of "The Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff" in 1889 created a sensation of no small dimensions. In the present volume is included the diary of the young Russian artist for the last two years of her life, together with an interesting correspondence carried on with Guy de Maupassant. A foreword is supplied by Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, through whose instrumentality Marie Bashkirtseff was introduced to the American public. Mr. G. H. Perris contributes an introductory chapter.

## BOOKS ON LITERARY THEMES.

Masters of French Literature. By George McLean Harper. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Professor Harper introduces this little volume of essays with a brief discussion of "The Place of French Literature." Then follows a study of "The Golden Age of French Drama," after which the author proceeds to what he terms "The Revolutionary Analysis—Saint-Simon, Montesquieu, and Voltaire." Essays on Victor Hugo, Sainte-Beuve, and Balzac complete the volume, which forms in a general way a history of French literature. To borrow Professor Harper's own figure, his work forms a series of views from several mountain-tops, each within sight of its nearest neighbors.

Corneille. By Leon H. Vincent. 16mo, pp. 198. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

The French Academy. By Leon H. Vincent. 16mo, pp. 159. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

The French Academy, the origin and history of which are only imperfectly understood by most Americans, is the subject of a clever and interesting treatise by Mr. Leon H. Vincent, the author of the series of "Brief Studies in French Society and Letters in the Seventeenth Century." Readers whose interest may be stimulated by Mr. Vincent's monograph will be aided in further research by the list of reference-books which he appends to his volume in the form of a bibliographical note. Another volume in the same series is devoted entirely to the great dramatist Corneille, who was also a member in his latter days of the academy, and was in many ways a typical Frenchman of the seventeenth century.

Modern German Literature. By Benjamin W. Wells. 12mo, pp. 429. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

In the new edition of "Modern German Literature," by Prof. Benjamin W. Wells, of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, two new chapters are included, one dealing with German literature from the rise of the young German school to the French war, and another with the first generation of imperial Germany. Professor Wells has thus been able to show more clearly the currents of literary development and to bring the story down to the closing months of the nineteenth century.

The Christian in Hungarian Romance. By John Fretwell. 16mo, pp. 124. Boston: James H. West Company. \$1.

This book is a study and *résumé* of Dr. Maurus Jokai's novel "There Is a God; or, The People Who Love but Once." This is an extremely picturesque story, dealing with the revolution of 1848, the defeat of Austria at Solferino in 1858, and other stirring episodes in Hungarian history. Pope Pius IX. figures in the story, and the leading characters are members of the old-established Episcopal Unitarian Church of Hungary, which has existed for over three hundred and thirty-two years, and has been associated with some of the most tragic and romantic events in the history of southeastern Europe.

Falstaff and Equity: An Interpretation. 12mo, pp. 201. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

This volume is mainly a commentary on Falstaff's expression, "There is no equity stirring." It is a lawyer's examination of Shakespeare's legal knowledge, and will be found of special interest to all English-speaking judges, lawyers, and law-students, as well as to all persons interested in Shakespeare's personal biography.

The Writings of King Alfred, d. 901. By Frederic Harrison. 12mo, pp. 31. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Mr. Frederic Harrison's valuable Harvard address on the writings of King Alfred has been printed in pamphlet form. Its publication is timely, in view of the millennial commemoration of King Alfred's death.

Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad. By Theodore F. Wolfe. 16mo, pp. 235. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Literary Shrines: The Haunts of Some Famous American Authors. By Theodore F. Wolfe. 16mo, pp. 223. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

The latest volume of Dr. Wolfe's series of sketches of the homes of literary men and women is entitled "Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad," and deals with both American and English writers. The book opens with descriptions of the homes of authors along the Hudson River, and from this region the rambles are continued into New Jersey and

along the Delaware. Among the writers whose haunts are described in these chapters are Willis, Headley, Burroughs, Paulding, Irving, Cooper, Stedman, Frank R. Stockton, Walt Whitman, and Thomas Dunn English. The literary shrines visited in England were Stratford-on-Avon, Byron's Harrow, Kensel Green, the Ayrshire home of Burns, and the English lake country.

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

**The Opera Past and Present: An Historical Sketch.** By William Foster Apthorp. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

In this volume, Mr. Apthorp has sketched in succinct and readable chapters a history of the opera covering over three centuries and dealing with four nationalities. Mr. Apthorp considers the different schools, composers, and works more with reference to the influence exerted by them on the evolution of the opera than with reference to their intrinsic excellence. He departs from his general plan in the cases of Mozart and Beethoven, whose genius he considers as too closely in harmony with the fundamental idea of the opera to be neglected.

**Ten Singing Lessons.** By Madame Marchesi. 12mo, pp. 198. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

The reader should not take the title of Madame Marchesi's book too seriously, or imagine that any attempt is made in this entertaining volume to impart vocal instruction. The "ten lessons" are chiefly biographical and reminiscent chapters about Madame Marchesi's pupils and the many singers and musicians she has known during her long career as a teacher of singing. Interspersed with these personal recollections is much sound and excellent advice to would-be singers. A preface to the volume is contributed by Madame Melba, one of Madame Marchesi's devoted pupils, and a somewhat more formal introduction by Mr. W. J. Henderson, the musical critic.

#### NATURE-STUDY.

**The Life of the Bee.** By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alfred Sutro. 12mo, pp. 427. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.40.

This translation of Maeterlinck's bee studies will acquaint many American readers for the first time with the fact that the distinguished Belgian author is a specialist in entomology. In the present volume, however, he disclaims any intention to write a treatise on bee culture or a scientific monograph, promising to reserve for a more technical work the notes and experiments he has made during twenty years of bee-keeping. His purpose in this book is to make his reader acquainted with the bee's daily life. He claims for the book at least the merit of accuracy as to facts, and the most casual turning of his pages reveals his familiarity with the literature of the subject.

**The Insect Book: A Popular Account of the Bees, Wasps, Ants, Grasshoppers, Flies, and Other North American Insects, Exclusive of the Butterflies, Moths, and Beetles, with Full Life Histories, Tables, and Bibliographies.** 4to, pp. xxvii+429. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3.

Dr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, whose article on mosquitoes appears elsewhere in this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, has written a popular description of bees, wasps, ants, grasshoppers, flies, and other North American insects for the series of nature books published by Doubleday, Page & Co. Dr. Howard has included in this volume full life histories of the different insects, bringing out the most important and typical facts in each instance. It has been Dr. Howard's aim in the preparation of this work, not only to give information about insects, but to encourage original study. In other words, he not only tells what is known about the insect world, but he tries at the same time to

point out what is not known but can be more or less easily found out. Dr. Howard has excluded the butterflies from his book, since they have already been treated in another volume of the same series by Dr. W. J. Holland, who is now preparing a moth book. A similar volume is also promised for the beetles. In the illustration of "The Insect Book" only original plates are used, the insects photographed having been either collected especially for the purpose or taken from the United States National Museum. There are several pages of colored cuts, and more than 300 text cuts in black and white. All in all, Dr. Howard has succeeded remarkably well in popularizing his subject. The authoritative character of his work is, of course, beyond question.

**Nature Biographies: The Lives of Some Everyday Butterflies, Moths, Grasshoppers, and Flies.** By Clarence Moores Weed. 8vo, pp. 164. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

In this little volume, Professor Weed gives his readers a personal introduction, as it were, to various members of the butterfly, moth, and grasshopper families. His text is accompanied by numerous photographic illustrations, and all the studies, it is needless to say, have been made directly from nature. The chapters entitled "Catching Butterflies with a Camera," "The Camera and the Entomologist," "Studies of Insect Parasites," and "Insects in Winter" are especially suggestive.

**Our Near Neighbor, the Mosquito.** By A. B. Rich. 12mo, pp. 58. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

This brief monograph is the result of several years of careful study of the mosquito in his New Jersey haunts. All the peculiar habits and characteristics of this insect marauder are fully described by Mr. Rich. The illustrations of the book are reproductions of the author's microscopic slides, mounted in the course of his investigations.

**Mr. Chupes and Miss Jenny: The Life Story of Two Robins.** By Effie Bignell. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.

This is a delightful account of the life history of two pet robins. Each had the unusual experience of living for some five years in charge of a devoted lover of birds.

**Our Ferns in Their Haunts.** By Willard Nelson Clute. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2.35.

Mr. Clute, the author of this work, is the editor of the *Fern Bulletin*, the only publication in the world devoted exclusively to ferns. In the present volume special attention is paid to the habits, structure, growth, and distribution of all the fern species to be found north of the Gulf States and east of the Rocky Mountains. An illustrated key to the families assists to ready identification. The language employed is untechnical, and the common or English names are given in connection with the scientific nomenclatures, both "old" and "new." Mr. William W. Stilson has supplied more than 200 illustrations from living plants.

**And the Wilderness Blossomed.** By Almon Dexter. 12mo, pp. 283. Philadelphia: H. W. Fisher & Co. \$2.

This volume relates the experiences of an American family in their summer home in northern Maine. It tells how the house was built and furnished, and describes its natural surroundings. There is a chapter on native birds and more than half the book is given up to an account of the cultivated plants—annuals, perennials, and biennials—that may be successfully grown in that portion of the country.

**Familiar Trees and Their Leaves.** Described and Illustrated by F. Schuyler Mathews. Edition in Colors, with an Introduction by Prof. L. H. Bailey. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

## WORKS OF REFERENCE.

**The Jewish Encyclopedia: A Descriptive Record of the History, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.** Isidore Singer, Ph.D., Projector and Managing Editor. Complete in Twelve Volumes. Vol. I, Aach—Apocalyptic Literature. 4to, pp. xxxviii—685. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. Cloth, per volume, \$7; half morocco, \$9; full morocco, \$11.

The first volume of "The Jewish Encyclopedia," on which work has been in progress for the past three years, has just been issued. The conception and, to a great extent, the execution of this great enterprise are accredited to Dr. Isidore Singer, a graduate of the University of Vienna, who came to this country five years ago with only the slightest knowledge of the English language, but with a determination to secure a publisher for the crowning work of his life. His efforts were successful, and the work is now well on its way through the press. A staff of learned writers in Europe and America has been engaged and organized, and the first of the twelve volumes now before us is a creditable exhibit of the results of coöperation between scholarship and executive ability. The subject-matter of the encyclopedia falls into three main divisions, each of which is again subdivided into departments, each under the control of an editor directly responsible for the accuracy and thoroughness of the articles embraced in his department. These three main divisions are: (1) History, biography, and sociology; (2) literature; (3) theology and philosophy. Nearly four hundred persons have thus far contributed to the work, writing in various languages; and in order to reduce the work of these contributors to the same uniform standard, a complete bureau of translation and revision had to be established. As an indication of the scope of the work, it is interesting to note that the selection of topics for insertion involved the labor of twelve months and resulted in a trial index of over twenty-five thousand captions. In the present volume, the article on America includes an immense amount of important information regarding the part taken by Jews in the discovery, exploration, settlement, and development of the United States.

**The International Year Book.** Edited by Frank Moore Colby. 8vo, pp. 1061. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

The "International Year Book" for 1900 is a volume of more than one thousand pages, and is really what the subtitle of the work indicates, "A Compendium of the World's Progress During the Year." Besides embracing the significant events at home and abroad, the "Year Book" gives excellent *résumés* of discussions of national and international questions. There are also many biographical sketches, not only of eminent men who died during the year 1900, but of many personalities who, for one reason or another, are distinctly before the public at the present moment. As an appropriate supplement to the record of 1900, there are chapters on the progress of the nineteenth century in the various fields of science, literature, art, and history. There is also a compendium of the census statistics of population.

**The Pronunciation of 10,000 Proper Names.** By Mary Stuart Mackey and Maryette Goodwin Mackey. 16mo, pp. 294. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

This convenient handbook is partly a compilation from standard works, but includes also many names not commonly found in these, particularly Philippine, Spanish, Samoan, and Slavic words.

**A Dictionary of American Authors.** By Oscar Fay Adams. (Fourth edition, revised and enlarged.) 12mo, pp. 532. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$3.50.

In the present issue of this invaluable work more than a thousand names have been added, and the dates of deaths

occurring since the last preceding issue have been inserted. The titles of the principal writings (and in most instances the publishers) of each author in the list are given, as well as the author's profession and other important data. In the editorial office the book is indispensable. Libraries will find it equally helpful.

**Encyclopedia of Etiquette: What to Write; What to Wear; What to Do; What to Say. A Book of Manners for Everyday Use.** By Emily Holt. 12mo, pp. 442. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$2.

This book gives full descriptions and illustrations of the proper forms of invitation for the various kinds of social entertainments, such as dinners, receptions, and dances, together with detailed instructions as to when, how, and to whom invitations should be issued. The approved duties of host and hostess, as well as of guests, are also fully set forth, and special instruction is given as to proper dress for men and women for all social occasions, and the arrangement of rooms and decorations. The proper duty and bearing of servants are also treated in detail, and there are special chapters dealing with the thousand and one problems and fine points of etiquette that require elucidation.

**Indian Basketry.** By George Wharton James. 8vo, pp. 238. New York: Henry Maltan. \$2.

In this volume, Mr. James describes the basket and basket-makers of the great American Southwest, the Pacific coast, and Alaska. The author has drawn upon various scientific monographs covering this interesting subject, and gives the results of nearly twenty years of personal study of various basket-making tribes and their methods of work. The book contains more than 300 illustrations, many of which have been taken from the scientific publications of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, while others are reproduced from original photographs and drawings, and present remarkable specimens of this fast-decaying Indian art. Mr. James describes the parts played by baskets in Indian legend and ceremonials, and attempts some interpretation of basket symbolism.

**Bamboo Work. ("Work" Handbooks.)** Edited by Paul N. Hasluck. 16mo, pp. 160. New York: Cassell & Co. 40 cents.

**Taxidermy. ("Work" Handbooks.)** Edited by Paul N. Hasluck. 16mo, pp. 160. New York: Cassell & Co. 40 cents.

The "Work" Handbooks cover numerous practical topics, such as "House Decoration," "How to Write Signs, Tickets, and Posters," "Dynamos and Electric Motors," "Cycle Building and Repairing," "Electric Bells; How to Make and Fit Them," and various other subjects of interest to the householder. The present manuals deal, respectively, with bamboo work, comprising the construction of household furniture and other articles in bamboo, and taxidermy, comprising the skinning and stuffing of birds, mammals, and fish. Each manual is supplied with engravings and diagrams. The editor of the series, Mr. Paul N. Hasluck, is the editor of *Work* and the *Building World*.

**The Photo-Miniature: A Monthly Magazine of Photographic Information.** New York: Tennant & Ward (287 Fourth Avenue). 25 cents a number; \$2.50 a year.

Each monthly number of this publication is a monograph on some special subject in photography, complete in itself. In the second volume, "Albumen and Plain Paper Printing," "Photographic Manipulations," "Photographing Clouds," and "Landscape Photography" were among the topics treated on this plan. In the third volume, now in the course of issue, "Telephotography" and "Pin-Hole (Lensless) Photography" are the subjects of two extremely interesting treatises, which should not be missed by either amateur or professional. Great care is taken in the illustration of these booklets, and a series of them bound together would make a fascinating little volume.

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 Davenport, E. L., Recollections of, Clara Morris, McCl.  
 David, Thomas, and His Work, C. M. Bakewell, IJE.  
 Death and Resurrection from the Scientist's Point of View, G. Björklund, Krm, June 15.  
 Declaration of Independence, H. Friedenwald, IntM.  
 Declaration of Independence, Men Who Signed the, Lora S. La Mance, Lipp.  
 Declaration of Independence, Story of the, Ida M. Tarbell, MetI.  
 Deer, Louisiana, G. M. Allen, ANat, June.  
 Depression: the Disease of the Time, W. J. Baylis, West.  
 Dickens, Charles, F. G. Kitton, Bkman.  
 Dillon, Dr. E. J., W. T. Stead, RRL.  
 Diving as a Fine Art, W. Henry, Pear.  
 Doctors vs. Law, W. A. McClean, GBag.  
 Domestic Economy, Mme. Schmah, Nou, June 1.  
 Douglas, Rev. Archibald, A. Lang, Black.  
 Drama, Romantic, Balcony Scene in, F. C. Drake, Cos.  
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 Drunkenness as an Acquired Vice, San.  
 Earthquakes, C. Buhner, BU.  
 East, Far, Woman in the, Anna N. Benjamin, Ains.  
 Economic Ages, F. H. Giddings, PSQ, June.  
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     Academic Freedom in America, W. DeW. Hyde, IntM.  
     Citizenship, Education for, Gunt.  
     College Course, Shortened, C. F. Thwing, Forum.  
     College for the People, T. E. Will, Arena.  
     Colleges, Smaller, Mission of the, C. W. Heisler, Luth.  
     Economics in the Schools, J. L. Laughlin, JPEcon, June.  
     Elective System: Is It Elective? J. Corbin, Forum.  
     Elocution in Education, M. R. Ely, Wern.  
     Hygiene, School, Certain Failures in, R. Clark, Forum.  
     Manual Training, The New, A. Henry, Mun.  
     Pyramid of Studies, MonR.  
     Roman Catholic Secondary Schools, J. A. Burns, ACQR.  
     Technical Training, Higher, J. Schoenhof, Forum.  
 Edward VII., King, Travels of, Cass.  
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 Ennodius, Saint, and the Papal Supremacy, E. Maguire, ACQR.  
 Evolution in New-Church Light—VI., G. Hawkes, NC.  
 Factory Expense, Distribution of, A. H. Church, Eng.  
 Facts, Doctrines, and Ideals, E. H. Griffin, PRR.  
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 Farming, Revolution in, L. H. Bailey, WW.  
 Farquharson, Hon. Donald, Annie E. Mellish, Can.  
 Feminism, Three Precursors of, R. Doumic, RDM, June 15.  
 Fiction, Current, Love Motive in, R. Burton, BB.  
 Fiction, English and American, Difference in, W. D. Howells, NAR.  
 Finance, American, Century of, A. Viallate, RPar, June 15.  
 Finland, Recent Developments in, E. Mottaz, BU.  
 Fish, How to Dress the—After Walton, C. Deming, O.  
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 Fishing in New Guinea, C. Protheroe, Bad.  
 Flower-Culture, V. du Bled, RDM, June 15.  
 Flowers at Chautauqua, E. F. Andrews, Chaut.  
 France:  
     Girl's Life in France, T. Bentzon, LHJ.  
     French Republic: Why It Is Strong, S. Brooks, WW.  
     Population of France, P. Mille, RPar, July 1.  
     Young People, Social, Political, and Religious Tendencies of the: A Symposium, RRP, June 15.  
 Frietich, Barbara, The Real, Frances W. Carruth, Bkman.  
 Game Situation in the Indian Territory, R. Bruce, O.  
 Garden, Amateur's, R. Blight, O.  
 Garden in Old Hampshire, Anna L. Merritt, Cent.  
 Genes, Legends of—H. H. Gunkel, OC.  
 Genius, Boyhood of, C. Lombroso, NA, June 1.  
 Genius, British, Study of—VII., Pathology, H. Ellis, PopS.  
 Geology in the Twentieth Century, C. R. Keyes, Arena.  
 George the Fourth and Mrs. Fitzherbert, Marriage of, J. Fyvie, NineC.  
 Germany's Relations with Russia, NatR.  
 Glasgow International Exhibition, 1901, A. McGibbon, AJ;  
     A. Mudie, MA.  
 Glasgow, the "Second City," PMM.  
 Golf Holes, Most Difficult and Best, H. Hutchinson, O.  
 Gorky, Maxime, C. Brinton, Crit.  
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     Agricultural Conditions ("Back to the Land!"), NineC.  
     America, Commercial Rivalry with, B. Taylor, and H. W. Wilson, Fort.  
     Armies, British and Foreign, Cost of, W. E. Cairnes, Contem.  
     Army-Corps Scheme, F. Maurice, NineC.  
     Capital? Is Great Britain Living on Its, Contem.  
     Civil List, Some Curiosities of the, W. M. J. Williams, Cham.  
     Coal, England's: How Long Will It Last? J. Geikie, PMM.  
     Empire and the Army, Fort.  
     England Under the Edwards, A. Agresti, RPL, June.  
     Fleet, Volunteers for the, R. Appleby, Fort.  
     Ireland and the Liberal Party, J. A. M. Macdonald, Contem.  
     Judicature, English, Century of—V., Van V. Veeder, GBag.  
     Labor Questions and Empire, W. D. Hamilton, West.  
     Liberal Party: A Menace to English Democracy, Hattie E. Mahood, Forum.  
     Military Training in Secondary Schools, C. G. Gull, JMSI.  
     Naval Strength in the Mediterranean, A. White, NatR.  
     Navy "Personnel," View of the, USM.  
     Opposition, Death and Burial of the, W. T. Stead, RRL.  
     Registration Reform and Woman's Suffrage, West.  
     Rosebery, Lord, Foreign Policy of—L., Contem.  
     School, English, and Its German Rival, R. E. Hughes, Contem.  
     Soldiers and Sailors, Provision for, Margaret Vane, NatR.  
     Volunteer Efficiency, B. Williams, MonR.  
     War Office, A Business, R. Giffen, NineC.  
     War Office, the Admiralty, and the Coaling Stations, J. C. R. Colomb, MonR.  
     Wealth, National: Is It on the Wane? W. R. Lawson, BankL.  
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 Harrison, Frederic, Criticisms of, Dial, July 1.  
 Havana, Sanitation and Yellow Fever in, V. Havard, San.  
 Hawaii, Irrigation in, W. Maxwell, IA, June and July.  
 Hawaii, Natives of, T. M. Coan, Annals.  
 Health Studies, Cosmopolitan—II., Germany, F. L. Oswald, San.  
 Hecatomia Among Semitic Nations, G. Mazzarella, RPL, June.  
 Hoop-Rolling Extraordinary, H. J. Holmes, Pear.  
 Horse, Return of the, H. T. Peck, Bkman.  
 Horseback Riding for Women, Elizabeth Y. Miller, Mun.  
 Horses, American Methods of Training, A. E. T. Watson, Bad.  
 Hounds and Hunters, American, M. Foster, JunM.  
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- Houseboat—the Modern Palace, Dorothy Richardson, Cos.  
Hudson Palisades, Preserving the, AMRR.  
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Hygiene, School, Certain Failures in, R. Clark, Forum.  
"Ian Maclaren," Sketch of, YM.  
Imagination and Judgment, W. P. Ker, IJE.  
Immortality of Man, C. E. Locke, MRNY.  
India, Tenancy Law in Northwestern, F. H. Brown, West.  
Indians, Canadian Ojibway, Drama of Hiawatha as Played by a Band of, F. Yeigh, Can.  
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Insects as Disseminators of Disease, C. W. Stiles, San.  
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Ireland, Future of, W. M. Crook, YM.  
Ireland, Militant, West.  
Ireland, Romanization of, J. P. Mahaffy, NineC.  
Ireland, Situation in, G. Langtoft, Fort.  
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Irrigation in Hawaii, W. Maxwell, IA, June and July.  
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Italy, Affairs in, H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., Atlant.  
Italy, Educational Institutions in, F. Garelli, NA, June 1.  
Jefferson, Joseph, Fishing with, J. S. Metcalfe, LHJ.  
Jesuits, Father Taunton's History of the, J. F. X. Westcott, Cath.  
Jesus, Witness of, to Himself in the Fourth Gospel, J. R. Smith, PRR.  
Jew in Fiction, Maude Frank, Crit.  
Joan of Arc, Apropos of, F. de Malu, Nou, June 15.  
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Keene, James R., Manipulator, E. Le Fevre, WW.  
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Lakes, Summer Travel on the, W. W. Hudson, Mod.  
Landslip in the Upper Pyrenees, J. E. Whitby, Pear.  
Lathes, Turret, Some American, P. J. Connor, CasM.  
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Loon, The, W. D. Hulbert, McCl.  
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Luther, Martin, and His Protestant Biographers, H. G. Ganss, ACQR.  
Machinist, Foreman, M. P. Higgins, CasM.  
Machinists' Strike in the United States: A Symposium, Eng.  
Mammalia, Evolution of the, W. B. Scott, IntM.  
Manuscript Treasures, Some Lost, Georgina P. Curtis, Cath.  
Maritime Expansion of America, B. Taylor, Fort.  
Marriages, Romantic, Group of, YW.  
"Marseillaise," Strange Origin of the, K. Blind, NineC.  
Marshall, John, W. Goddard, NC.  
Martineau, James, Hour with, W. C. Wilkinson, Bkman.  
Marvell, Andrew, Lyrical Poems of, H. C. Beeching, NatR.  
Mathematics, Principles of, B. Russell, IntM.  
Meade, Gen. George G., Pennypacker's Life of, C. L. Moore, Dial, June 16.  
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Messadaglia, A., L. Luzzatti, NA, June 16.  
Meteorological Observatory at Blue Hill, F. Waldo, PopS.  
Meynell, Mrs. W., Poems by, T. B. Reilly, Cath.  
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Africa, Need for Industrial Missions in, W. L. Thompson, MisR, June.  
Alaska, Work Among the Miners of, S. H. Young, MisR.  
Brindaban, Hindustan, the Unholy City of Temples, W. R. Clancy, MisR, June.  
China, Missionary Problem in, F. Greenwood, NineC.  
Converts, Some, of the Mission Century, A. T. Pierson, MisR, June.  
Duncan, William, Among the North American Indians, A. T. Pierson, MisR.  
Greek Work in the Marsovan District, C. C. Tracy, MisH.  
Hymns by Native Christians of Many Lands, J. T. Gracey, MisR.  
India, Christian College and Missions in, L. B. Wolf, MisR.  
Indians, Red, and the Gospel, It. Phair, MisR.  
Japan, Religion in the Higher Schools of, J. T. Gracey, MisR, June.  
Morocco, Tour in, C. Mensink, MisR, June.  
New Orleans Missionary Conference, Belle M. Brain, MisR.  
Philanthropic Side of Mission Work, J. Sibree, MisR, June.  
Philippines, Religious Conditions in the, J. B. Rodgers, MisR.  
Pioneering Among the Cannibals, S. M. McFarlane, MisR.  
Self-support in Missions, E. H. Van Dyke, and C. S. Sanders, MisR, Jun.  
South Africa, Native View of Christianity in, J. L. Dubé, MisR, June.  
South America as a Mission Field, T. B. Wood, MisR, June.  
Mississippi During the Civil War, J. W. Garner, PSQ, June.  
Molière and Women, H. Davignon, RGen, June.  
Monastery, Old-Irish, in the Apennines, T. J. Shahan, ACQR.  
Monkeys, Intelligence of, E. L. Thorndike, PopS.  
Montreal, Canada's Commercial Metropolis, S. Byrne, Cath.  
Moore, George, Conversation with, W. Archer, Crit; PMM.  
Mormonism, Sources of Danger from, R. W. Beers, BibS.  
Morocco, Sultan of, W. B. Harris, NatR.  
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Municipal Activity in England, Elsie Watson, PSQ, June.  
Municipal Art in Paris, C. M. Rolinson, Harp.  
Music: The Art of Accompanying, B. Gluckenberg, Mus, June.  
Music, Programme, Rise of—II., E. B. Hill, Mus, June.  
Musical Clubs, Altruistic Side of, Lilla P. M. Curran, Mod.  
Mutiny, Great, Tale of the—VII., W. H. Fitchett, Corn.  
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Negro, Criminal—VI., Frances A. Kellor, Arena.  
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Negro Volunteer: Some Characteristics, R. L. Bullard, JMSI.  
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New England Woman, Kate Stephens, Atlant.  
New Orleans and Reconstruction, A. Phelps, Atlant.  
Newport in Summer, E. Gregory, Harp.  
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New York, Housing Question in, P. Escard, RetS, June 1.  
New York, Queer Trades in, J. J. Goodwin, JunM.  
New York, Transition from Dutch to English Rule in, A. E. McKinley, AHR.  
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Ney, Marshal, Execution of, R. Blennerhassett, NatR.  
Nigeria and Its Trade, H. Bindloss, MonR.  
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Oil Fields, Great Texas, E. R. Treherne, Cos.  
Opera in Germany and in England, Kathleen Schlesinger, PMM.  
Orators, Some Famous, I Have Heard, G. F. Hoar, Scrib.  
Oregon: How It Was Saved to the United States, H. W. Parker, Hom.  
Oscar, King, of Sweden and Norway, R. H. Sherard, Pear.  
Otterbein, Philip William, and the Reformed Church, W. J. Hinke, PRR.  
Palisades, Hudson, Preserving the, AMRR.  
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Aspects of the Exposition, E. R. White, Atlant.  
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 Polar Rese. Arch, New Phases of, C. C. Adams, AMRR.  
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 Porto Rican Problem, Significance of the, L. S. Rowe, NAR.  
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 Protestant Domination Over Weak Communities, J. E. Wright, ACQR.  
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 Ruskin, John, in His Home, Anne O'Hagan, Mun.  
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 Social Betterment, "Trust" for, W. H. Tolman, WW.  
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 Social Reactions in the Future, Possible, H. G. Wells, Fort.  
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## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NAR.	North American Review, N. Y.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, P. ris.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Frl.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	GBag.	Green bag, Boston.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Gunt.	Gunter's Magazine, N. Y.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
AD.	Art and Decoration, N. Y.	Int.	International, Chicago.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	IntM.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Art.	Artist, London.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	JA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	JunM.	Junior Munsey, N. Y.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
BibS.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	Krin.	Kringsjaa, Christiania.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	Leish.	Leisure Hour, London.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	SR.	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Washington.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	Mod.	Modern Culture, Cleveland, O.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MonR.	Monthly Review, N. Y.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WW.	World's Work, N. Y.
Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		NatR.	National Review, London.	YW.	Young Woman, London.
		NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.		